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Agricultural.

THE FLY IN WHEAT.

There have been rumors for some weeks that in sections of Missouri and eastern Kansas the Hessian fly had taken advantage of the early season to attack the wheat plant. These rumors have been generally regarded as originating in the fertile brains of speculators who wished higher prices to rule for wheat, and were therefore discredited. From some of the other winter wheat States these reports are beginning to come, which shows pretty conclusively that there is a substantial basis for the rumors, and that the insect has appeared over a wide range of territory.

For the past two weeks correspondents in various parts of this State have been sending us reports of the condition of their fields. These reports, although few in number, come from thoroughly responsible parties, and from the best growing sections of the State. The counties reported furnish the bulk of the wheat crop, and in every instance the pest is reported present in large numbers. As the season advances and the work of the insect shows more clearly, these reports, we predict, will increase in number, and the injury will be found greater than now supposed. It must also be remembered that it is not the fall brood which does the most damage. It may do considerable harm, but the spring brood will be present in much greater numbers, and then the seriousness of thistleplague will be understood.

Last season, owing to drouth, it was nearly impossible to get wheat to germinate in the soil, so this year, the conditions being unusually favorable for fitting land in August and early September, farmers, remembering the trouble they had in 1889, pushed forward their seeding as early as possible. The result was a splendid growth early in the season. Remembering the results of previous years when early seeding had been general, we predicted an attack of the fly, and in visiting in various sections of the State always made inquiries whether the insect had been noticed. It was the first or second week in November before we heard any one say the fly had put in an appearance, and it began to look as if the farmers had had the good luck to get in their crop early, get a splendid growth, and yet escape a danger which always threatens under these conditions. But it can no longer be doubted that the crop is seriously threatened and we look for complaints to become more general as the season advances, with the prospect of severe injury to the entire crop of the State. We only hope that this prediction will prove incorrect.

STATE LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

The call for a meeting to organize an Association of breeders of improved stock which appears in this issue, does not contemplate disbanding the present organization of breeders of the various breeds, but on the contrary to increase them. But a complete organization of all breeders will give much greater strength and much greater power and influence, than when acting separately.

So many questions arise in which breeders of all kinds of stock are equally interested, and on which unity of action is essential to success, that such an organization is desirable and even necessary.

It will not cause any less demand for work by the several associations of cattle, sheep and swine breeders; but will strengthen and increase each individual association.

The annual meetings can be so arranged that all subjects common to all can be discussed in general meetings, and followed or preceded by those of the different associations to consider subjects of special interest to each.

For the Michigan Farmer.

"HAYSEED" ABROAD.

What He Saw on his Travels—Merinos in Kalamazoo County.

As noticed in the FARMER, the Warren sale came off Nov. 6th. The stock advertised consisted of thoroughbred Poland-China hogs, a number of well bred colts, 200 grade Merino sheep and a few farming tools. The day was pleasant and the stock in grand shape, but following so closely after the election the crowd did not materialize to any extent, and Mr. Warren had to stand by and see an extra good herd of Poland-Chinas sold for about pork prices. The colts sold well, one pair of yearlings bringing \$225, and one pair suckers \$130. The sheep sold for an average of \$3.15. Everything advertised was put under the hammer, and if bid on was sold. Mr. Ruse, of Homer, of Poland-China fame, acted as clerk and performed the duty satisfactorily.

Your correspondent has just returned from a trip to Climax, Kalamazoo Co. While there we improved the time in looking over a few flocks of Merino sheep. Among those that attracted our special attention is the flock of Mr. Perry Pearce, who lives three miles from town, has 80 acres of splendid land, somewhat rolling, but well adapted to the raising of clover, wheat and sheep. Mr. Pearce has a flock of 65 high grade Merinos, including four registered ewes purchased recently of Mr. Nelson, of Olivet. The flock is headed by a two year old ram bred by John P. Ray, of New York. This is a very attractive ram, large size, good bone, with two good ends, well folded at neck and hip, with side folds extending under and across the belly, back broad and straight, fleece quite dense and covers him well except on the head. We were unable to get the breeding of this ram, as Mr. Pearce had not yet got it from the breeder, but we were informed that this sheep was on the Standard Register, where no Atwood ever finds a place. In fact we thought there were no Atwoods, but it is thought occurred to us that some time ago a ram of the name of Atwood, bred by O. L. Stowell, formerly owned by Ball & Nelson, and it is as well as well for Mr. Pearce as the Colonel has he will be bustle. For Mr. Pearce has 21 ram lambs and 10 ewe lambs from the Colonel that are large, strong, stylish, and well covered with good fleeces. The ewes purchased of Mr. Nelson raised lambs and gave some very good fleeces: No. 164 21½ lbs.; No. 172, 21½ lbs.; No. 14, 17 3/4 lbs.; No. 202, 11½ lbs. Mr. Pearce intends to join our State Sheep Breeders' Association, and we trust he will not delay.

We next visited the place of Mr. Lovell, who resides near Climax. We understood that a part of his flock was on the Vermont Register, but our main object was to see a two year old ram bred by the veteran breeder Peter Martin, of Rush, N. Y. We found Mr. Lovell's son at home, and he kindly consented to show us the sheep, but could give his pedigree no farther than to say that he was sired by Standard Jr., and that sometime back in the misty past his dam, a dam, &c., had shorn heavy fleeces. We had our mind made up from reading articles in the FARMER about the breeding, shearing qualities, and style of this celebrated flock to see a Jo Dandy. This sheep has a very oily, thick-set fleece, even from nose to toes (which by the way is not far), well covered with good length of staple, his under side is extra good, flank well let down and thick, hips rather too sloping, but may improve with more size, which is lacking. Mr. Lovell certainly has a heavy shearer for weight of carcass. We shall try and see this sheep again when he gets more age.

Mr. James Powers also has an eye for good sheep, and has recently purchased 40 ewes of the Wattle flock on which he is using a two year old ram bred by R. Dougherty, of Colon, sired by a grand son of General 172 N. Y. R. He has also purchased of J. D. Sudlev, of Union, the promising yearling ram "Climax." B. & S. 24, sire A. T. Short 173, by Diamond 814, N. Y. sired by five of my sheep to the State Fair at Syracuse, N. Y., and four of them took first premiums and one took second premium. The competition was keen, the number of sheep entered was larger than ever before and the zeal manifested by the breeders of the State was conclusive evidence that it was equal to the greatest sheep fair ever held in the history of the State. Every class was closely contested, and nothing but superior merit could win prizes.

NEW YORK MERINOS.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

The following is a part of a conversation I had with Mr. Geo. F. Martin, of Rush, N. Y.: "I took five of my sheep to the State Fair at Syracuse, N. Y., and four of them took first premiums and one took second premium. The competition was keen, the number of sheep entered was larger than ever before and the zeal manifested by the breeders of the State was conclusive evidence that it was equal to the greatest sheep fair ever held in the history of the State. Every class was closely contested, and nothing but superior merit could win prizes."

"One ram lamb and one yearling ram entered for the prize in the heavy fleece class, took first; one two-year-old ram (Jake) took first in the delaines, one two-year-old ram (Harrison) took first in the fine wool class. One ewe lamb, shown with two of Peter Martin's, took second prize in the heavy fleece class. Such a record is hard to beat."

and I think I can feel justly proud of it. The Hon. Wm. Ball, of Michigan, was the judge of sheep.

"The ram Harrison was sired by Honest John (1198), he by Standard 24, and dam by R-lable; dam of Harrison bred by F. D. Barton, and sired by Viol. The ram Jake was sired by Voucher, he by Viol; dam bred by W. H. D. Long, Vt., sired by Jason (821). Harrison sired the ewe lamb and Jake sired the ram lamb.

"The prize yearling ram I sold to E. Bissell, of Vermont, for the Australian trade, and received a good round figure for him. "I took the same five sheep to the Western New York Fair and there received four first prizes and one second prize. All these sheep are inbred Viol stock, and go to prove that our (Peter & G. F. Martin) departure from the old rules of breeding is being justified.

"I now have about thirty Birtam ewes sired by Viol, and I expect some good things from them and entertain great hopes of their future." G. B. H.

DAIRYING IN CALIFORNIA.

From the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

The writer was somewhat amused at reading in last week's MICHIGAN FARMER an account of "Dairying in California." I spent seven months on the Pacific coast last year in directly investigating the dairy interests there. In fact I went there for that express purpose; and so far as California is concerned (and any part of the Pacific coast) I did not find any such style of milking as mentioned. The principal butter and dairy sections of California lie northwest of San Francisco, and principally at and near Pt. Reyes, in Marin County, and are from 30 to 40 miles from San Francisco. But there are some dairying done further north along the coast, notably near Crescent City, and a few other places in Mendocino, Humboldt and Del Norte Counties. There is also some dairying done in the southern end of the Santa Clara Valley, also in the Sacramento Valley in the vicinity of Sacramento City. South of San Francisco, in San Mateo County, and also in San Luis Obispo County considerable dairying is done. But Point Reyes is the principal dairy section, and the best butter on the Pacific coast is made there, or in that immediate vicinity. The cows in all the dairy sections are tame and gentle as they are here in Michigan, and I did not see a Chinaman milker, nor hear of one, in the State of California. The milking is done almost exclusively by Americans, generally young men from the States east of the Rocky Mountains (who have gone to California to get rich fast).

The dairy ranches—or farms as we call them—and the cows are generally owned by a large land owner, who often owns millions of acres. The ranches are from 700 to 3,000 acres in extent and carry from 100 to 400 cows each. They have good farm houses and barns, and the tenants pay for the ranch and cows a certain price per cow per year. About \$30 per cow is the average price. The dairyman—or tenant—pays the men who do the milking, herding, etc., about \$10 per month each, and each man is furnished a sleeping room and board, but must attend to their washing, mending, etc., themselves. The dairyman usually has one man who makes the butter, and sometimes cheese, and also generally from three to seven Chinamen who are the cooks, house servants, and do odd jobs of all kinds. These Chinamen have a house by themselves (except the cooks and house servants), and furnish themselves entirely with board, lodging, etc., except the use of the house, which is furnished free for their exclusive use; and, strange as it may appear, this house is generally in one corner of the calf pasture, which is usually called the China pasture.

Dairying is more profitable in California than in the more eastern States; the dairymen are generally either eastern men or Swiss, who go there with a few thousand dollars, rent a ranch, run it a few years and sell out and leave the country. Many people who read such glowing accounts of California think that the cows do not require any feed except such as they can get by pasturing. Such, however is not the case; for it must be borne in mind that no grass starts to grow from the roots of the preceding year, as it does here; but that all grass and cereals grow from seed every year. For this reason there is no timothy, clover or other hay there, such as we have here, but the dairymen sow oats, wheat or rye, and cut it before it is ripe and use that for hay, or rather in place of hay. In a few places a little corn fodder is raised, but not enough to amount to anything, for the dry season comes on too quick for it, and it can only be raised near the sea coast where it can have the moisture of the coast fog; but these fogs cause the growing corn to mould or mildew. The cows are fed about four months during the year on an average.

Point Reyes butter seldom sells in San Francisco for less than 30 cents per pound, generally more. There is a small amount of butter received by the steamers and sailing vessels that ply along the coast, principally from Crescent City on the north, and San Luis Obispo County on the south. I met quite a number of young men on the dairy ranches of California from Michigan and Ohio; and one gentleman I remem-

ber very well was Mr. Eason, from near Davisburg, Mich., who was foreman on Mr. Abbott's ranch, near Olema (near Point Reyes). I also met several Michigan men on ranches near Navajo.

C. T. ROGERS.

AMERICAN SHEEP.

A Sensible Article on Sheep Industry—The Production of Mutton and Wool.

Henry Stewart, who writes so entertainingly on farm topics, recently contributed to the N. Y. Times an article on sheep which is so well considered and shows such an acquaintance with the various breeds and their characteristics that we reproduce it in full. Mr. Stewart says the mutton sheep appear to farmers and agriculturists and not to pastoral pursuits, as the Merinos do. They do not herd well in large flocks for the want of the habits acquired through centuries of special cultivation and necessity. They are fed most successfully on grown crops and under more skillful methods of management than the strictly wool sheep. Not that the wool sheep do not require the best of care and the most skillful management, for all sheep need these, but that the mutton sheep must be considered in the light of meat producing animals as well as wool bearers, and the meat comes before the fleece in the consideration of the farmer. They are an appendage rather than the main reliance of the farm, and the crops are grown with special reference to feeding them for the production of a large and profitable carcass or for a valuable lamb, or both together. Some sheep farmers only feed flocks and do not keep them, the sheep being purchased for feeding and consuming crops and making manure for the growth of more crops, and are sold off when fat. And this business, well managed, may be made the most profitable of all branches of agriculture. It should go without saying that the selection of the right sheep for this purpose is indispensable for success in this business.

The various breeds of mutton or farm sheep known in America, including Canada, are all of English origin, and have descended from local varieties which have gradually grown up and have become differentiated during many years of improvement and special culture from the ancient races of Great Britain. Few Americans who have not had the opportunity of studying these sheep in their native localities can realize the differences which exist in such a small area as that of England by reason of local customs and habits. But in a country where intercommunication between the people has for centuries been so much restricted by habit that the language of one county may be in some respects almost unintelligible in an adjoining one, it can be readily understood how quite different races of sheep can be reared in localities not more than forty miles from each other, and be kept so distinct as to become different breeds. In fact, within an area no larger than the State of New York, there are more than twenty breeds of sheep existing, each of which possesses entirely distinct characteristics. Thus the Kent or Romney Marsh sheep—one which has as yet never been introduced here, but it is well worthy of our adoption—the Southdown, the Suffolk, the Hampshire, and the Dorset sheep, entirely differing in size and character of fleece, are all reared in these adjoining counties, all of which do not occupy 120 miles in length from east to west and not more than 30 miles in width from north to south, and all these are kept as free from admixture as though an ocean separated them. The various breeds thus localized number at least forty, but of these less than half have become so popular as to have lost to some extent their local character, and have spread about wherever the methods of agriculture and the character of the soil have been found best adapted to the culture of any of them. Thus there have grown up different classes of sheep, as the long wools, which include the Lincoln, Leicester, and Cotswold, so well-known in America for their costly failure here; the short wools or Down sheep—which include the Southdown, the Oxford, Hampshire, Shropshire, and the Dorset—the last of which has been recently introduced here for the special purpose of producing lambs, as will be hereafter more particularly referred to; and finally the mountain sheep, of which the Cheviots and the black-faced Scotch have been brought hither, and with the Welsh, the most exquisite mutton sheep of all, and the Herdwick, all deserve our acquaintance.

The long wool breeds require but a passing notice, for the reason that they have been reared by means of roots and green feeding crops, and have been so much refined by breeding that they are wholly unsuited to our less careful methods of farm culture, and thus so rapidly deteriorate in our dryer climate and with our dry feeding that they have been found unprofitable. Moreover, their breeding and feeding have been such as to encourage a heavy carcass, reaching 400 pounds and over in many cases, and even 250 pounds for lambs, and such a thickness of fat on the meat that they are wholly undesirable for mutton, although their wool is valuable for many important manufactures. This class of wool is so much refined by means of roots and green feeding crops, and have been so much refined by breeding that they are wholly unsuited to our less careful methods of farm culture, and thus so rapidly deteriorate in our dryer climate and with our dry feeding that they have been found unprofitable. 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The Horse.

McDOEL, 2:15 3/4.

The breeding of the horse McDoel, one of the best campaigners of the year, has been a matter of controversy. Colman's *Rural World* gives the following history of the horse and facts connected with his breeding:

"A number of years ago G. W. Norman J. Colman, of Colman's *Rural World*, at one of his public sales of trotting horses sold to Elijah Hawkins of Hannibal, Mo., a chestnut stallion, three years old, by Abdallah, Jr. 5720, son of Alexander's Abdallah, the sire of Goldsmith Maid. The mare that Gov. Colman used for road purposes, that could trot in about three minutes, a very pleasant driver, and said to be by a horse of Morgan blood. The mare was reported to have come from Iowa, and was sold in the St. Louis market. All efforts to learn of her breeding proved unavailing.

"A gentleman by the name of McDoel, who was then living at Quincy, Ill., had a mare, and, talking with Mr. Hawkins, concluded to send her down to his farm at Hannibal and breed her to the chestnut stallion he had purchased of Gov. Colman. She was bred to him, and Mr. McDoel afterwards removed to Sedalia, taking his mare, which proved in foal with him. It is this foal, by the Hawkins blood, that was first called Sedalia Boy, and whose name was afterwards changed to McDoel, after the man who bred him, that has proved one of the best campaigners of the year, and one of the greatest trotters on the turf."

So it would seem from this that the Hawkins Horse was by Colman's Abdallah, Jr. 5720, dam said to be of Morgan blood. Colman's Abdallah Jr. 5720 was a bay horse, foaled 1892, by Alexander's Abdallah, 1st dam Kitty Fisher by Chorister (son of 1st dam Contract); 2d dam by Bertrand; 3d dam by Darnaby's Diomed (son of Taylor's Hambletonian); 4th dam by Gray Alfred; 5th dam by Imp Farnought. The five crosses on the dam's side are thoroughbred.

BELGIAN AND FLEMISH HORSES.

Interesting Notes Regarding the Breed by our Paris Correspondent.

A new Anglo-American company, with head center at Namur, is to be formed for the breeding, rearing and exportation of Belgian Percheron horses. Belgium exports annually 20,000 horses, most of which are in demand, and that horse-breeding pays. Indeed the Belgian horse is easily reared, its development is precocious, so that it can be put to work when two years old; it is easily acclimated, has a calm temperament and lives long. The Belgian horses of today are truly colossal, as compared with their ancestors, and it is difficult to believe that at one time they had Oriental and Arab blood in their veins. They inherited from crossings with the Limousin breed, the latter being a derivative from the Moroccan horses. The Crusade horses did the rest. These Oriental traits can be detected in the Ardennais variety of the Belgian race. Formerly the Belgian or Flemish horses were appreciated for saddle purposes; now they are bred for heavy draught work alone.

Attention has only been given within the last fifty years to developing and maintaining a distinct Flemish race of horses. The government then commenced selections from native stallions, and allowed no mares to be served till the veterinary surgeons had reported upon their aptitude for reproduction. The Belgian race is divided into two varieties, the lowland or true Flemish, and the highland or Ardennais. The latter variety is the more highly prized; it has still a dash of the old Oriental blood in its veins; it is relatively a light animal, although thick, short and medium sized. The head is expressive, the jaws and neck broad; the latter is rather short and is covered with a heavy mane. It displays much energy and vivacity, is capable of supporting great fatigue, and makes a very suitable artillery, van or bus horse. The best specimens of this breed come from the provinces of Liege and Namur; in a word, from Southern Belgium and the Luxembourg. A sub-variety of the Ardennais is the Condensien; being better fed and cared, it is preferred for war work, and the Germans purchase them extensively, as Percheron or Normand horses.

The true Flemish horse, such as is to be met with in England, for dray work, is very large, heavy and flabby. The head is long but it may sometimes be so diminutive as to be out of all proportion with the rest of the body. The eyes are small, the shoulders broad and strong, the neck arched, and the mane long, bushy and falling on both sides of the neck, forming a double mane. The crop is wide and well fleshed. The shoulders are straight and the chest wide and well covered with muscle. The forelegs and fetlocks leave something to be desired. The tail is invariably cut short. The Flemish horse lacks energy; its air is heavy. It is only suitable for heavy draft purposes. The coat is generally brown, brown or mottled grey colored. A few facts to note: Not much importance is attached to rearing the colts on pasture lands; they are next to stall-fed; and court-yards, gardens, &c., are their only exercise grounds. But great importance is attached to have the foals suckle pendant four or six months. In summer grass or clover is given them, as much as they can eat; in winter, hay, straw and plenty of oats. The Ardennais colts are not so highly fed; but well cared and better nourished, the Ardennais could be turned into a breed of excellent, all-round horses.

Some Queries Answered.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

1st. How fast has a stallion to pace to make him standard?

2d. Are trotters and pacers recorded in the same book?

3d. I have a filly bred as follows: Sire, Ira Wilkes 5916; first dam by Waldrout's Mambrino, second dam by Frank Moscow. Is she standard bred?

There is no difference made by the standard between trotters and pacers. They have to trot or pace in 2:30 or better to be eligible on their speed.

31. Trotters and pacers are recorded in the American Trotting Register without distinction, but an effort is being made, principally by the breeders of Tennessee, to have a Register published devoted entirely to pacers.

3d. Your filly is not standard bred.

Horse Gossip.

Two of Nelson's colts have sold for \$1,000 each.

At the Chicago horse sales W. M. Griswold, of Vermontville, received \$1,545 for his stallion rider.

FRANK NOBLE, by Louis Napoleon 267, has another in the list, this one being the pacing gelding Billy Gout, with a record of 2:29 3/4.

An association known as "The Springfield Agricultural and Horse-Breeders' Association," has been organized at Springfield, this State. They have secured grounds and elected officers.

H. H. KING has recently sold Little Mae, a four-year-old gelding, to parties from Ithaca County for \$200. Mr. King has more colts growing just as good. It pays to raise good colts. —*Journalist Independent.*

A subscriber inquires whether Abdallah was sired by Messenger or not. Abdallah was by Mambrino, a thoroughbred son of Imp. Messenger. His dam was Amazonia, also by a son of Imp. Messenger.

W. RUSH, of Reynoldsburg, O., has sold to G. D. Stuart, of Kalamazoo, this State, the two-year-old pacing filly Fannie Rush, by Good Walnut (son of Lucas Broadhead), dam by Paul Jones, Jr., for \$1,100.

S. A. BROWN & Co., of Kalamazoo, have determined to offer Anteeo, 2:16 3/4, at the Woodward combination sale in February. Anteeo is by Ectoneator, and a full brother to Anteeo, 2:19 3/4, owned in this city.

THE running horse Grey Cloud, and his owner, R. W. Denefee, have been ruled off forever by the West Side Park Association, for crooked running. Grey Cloud is a good race horse, and was sired by Hyder Ali.

THE imported Australian thoroughbred stallion Sir Medred, stands second in the list of winning sires this season, nineteen of his get winning \$188,597. This is a great record for a horse which has been in the country so short a time.

THE Board of Appeals of the American Trotting Association met in Chicago on Tuesday last. Several Michigan men are interested in its proceedings. So far no business of general importance has been transacted, or at least reported.

ATTORNEY J. R. A. pacer by Attorney 1005, has lowered his record to 2:13. He is three years old, and his dam is Dolly, by Iowa, a thoroughbred son of Imp. Glencoe. Dolly is also the dam of Envoy, 2:28, and Fleta, 2:28. The latter two are by Gen. Hatch 139.

THE catalogue of Palo Alto, Senator Stanford's great breeding farm, has been issued. It includes 441 trotters, headed by the great Ectoneator, and 73 thoroughbreds with the stallion F. O. at the head. Ectoneator now has 60 in the list, and 14 of them have records below 2:30.

THE Cleveland Bay Horse Co., of Paw Paw, has sold Prince Imperial to Mr. Thomas Kelley, of Shelby, and May Queen to parties near Albany, N. Y. Their French Coachers are all superior horses, and their Cleveland Bays are the finest they ever offered for sale. Next year promises a boom in the Coach horse trade.

WHAT a fall was there! Little Brown Jug, 2:11 3/4, was recently sold at auction for \$250. His purchaser sold him to a Canadian, who brought him to Canada. He entered the horse as valued at \$100. The Division of prices and sales thought that was too great a fall in price, and asked the horse for undervaluation. He will probably be sold under the hammer again.

At the meeting of the American Trotting Congress last week, it was decided to adhere to the rule prohibiting races at distances under a mile for horses three years old or over, with a modification as to time, the rule not going into effect until May 15, which will permit the associations at New Orleans, Memphis and Nashville to give races at shorter distances at the early spring meetings.

CASH, the great three-year-old Michigan bred stallion has just been sold by his owner, W. H. Warner, of Albion, Calhoun Co., to W. H. Hedding, of New York City. The price said to have been \$15,250. Cash is an Irish Wilkes, his sire being Olivero Wilkes, 2:29 3/4, record, 2:29 3/4, by Orward 141, by Geo. Wilkes 5916, by Hambletonian 10. Dam by Ira Wilkes 5916, by George Wilkes 519, by Hambletonian 10. Ira Wilkes has a pacing record of 2:23 3/4, and a trotting record of 2:28. Cash is to be shipped to France at once, where he will be put on the track. He is certainly one of the greatest trotters ever bred.

The trotting stallion Hyder Ali, foaled 1872, by Imp. Lexington, out of Lady Duke, by Lexington, has been sold to some Montana breeders by J. B. Haggin. Price said to be \$6,000. Hyder Ali has had a romantic history. He broke down after a successful career on the turf, and was purchased by a Canadian, in whose hands he remained until 1878, if we remember correctly. That year Gen. Rowell, of Illinois, went to Canada and purchased him, and placed him in a car with other horses to be taken to his stock farm. Arriving at Detroit the horse was held by the proprietor of the port on the plea that as he was not calculated to improve the breed of horses of the United States, he should have to hold him for wrong entry. This was on Saturday, and the General was detained at Detroit till Monday morning, at which time he appeared at the FARMER office. To those who knew the General it will not be necessary to say he was mad enough to fight. At the recommendation of the late R. F. Johnston he asked for a board of appraisal, and Mr. Johnston and Mr. J. B. Morris, formerly of Pontiac, were selected. It did not take them long to settle the question of the eligibility of the horse to free entry when they found he was really Hyder Ali, and the General left with his horses, after heartily cursing the appraiser for his lack of knowledge of his business. At Gen. Rowell's death the horse was sold, and was next hired from at Spokane Falls, Montana, as the sire of the sensational colt Spokane, winner of the American Derby, a pretty good answer to the charge of the Detroit customs that he was not calculated to improve the horse stock of the country. He is now 18 years old, and said to look as if he would be good for eight or ten years yet.

CALATH is a constitutional disease, and requires a constitutional remedy. Like Hove's Sarsaparilla, which purifies the blood.

The Farm.

The Winter Care of Sheep.

A correspondent of the *American Cultivator* says: Sheep in the pen will sometimes lose their wool in large quantities, and the cause remain a deep mystery to the owner. This comes from various causes, and an investigation of the condition of the sheep will be necessary to ascertain the difficulty. Sometimes if sheep have been in a poor condition and are thriving quickly, the change will cause the wool to fall out in quantities. Again, if sheep are infested with vermin, rot, pell rot or scab, they will lose their wool rapidly. For pell rot and scab there are various ointments recommended. If the sheep losing wool should be dipped as early as possible, a new growth will be encouraged on the bare places, and will perhaps prevent further falling off in other places. Vermin and scab are likely to get on the sheep at this time of the year anyway, and a great deal of care is required to prevent such diseases.

Sheep are very peculiar as to their tastes and the kind of food they eat, and they will never eat unsuitable food unless it is the only alternative. If hunger and starvation stare them in the face they will take up with almost anything, but they will never grow rapidly or take on much flesh under such unfavorable conditions. The feeder should cater to their desires, especially during the unpleasant weather of fall and winter, when the sheep cannot select for themselves. The most successful of eastern sheep feeders adopt the plan of feeding at least three times a day, and feeding only such food as the sheep will eat up clean. Too liberal feeding is a mistake in several ways. There is a great deal of waste attendant on it, and the sheep do not profit by an overabundance. A small rack should be kept near the sheep for hay, and fresh hay should be put in it two or three times a day. See that the quantity is just enough to satisfy the wants of the sheep until the next feeding hour. Hay in the morning without grain, fodder at noon, and some grain and hay for the evening meal is the best diet. Such regularity of feeding, supplemented by regularity of water, will keep a flock in good condition through the winter, and prepare them for rapid spring growth.

A word or two may be said about roots for sheep. A good fattening fodder for sheep must not be too watery, and hence a too liberal supply of roots is not beneficial. A small quantity of roots is good for the sheep, and especially of potatoes, which furnish a better ration between water and dry matter than is otherwise to be obtained. Roots are not only very watery, but ensilage also, and too much of either one is not very good for the sheep. Yet in England the turnip plays an important part in making mutton. It is not often, however, that one sees the flocks injured by too liberal a use of roots for feed, but on the contrary they are not fed enough roots. The best advice is to use judgment in using roots and ensilage, and be sure that the ration between such watery food and the more solid foods of grain and hay is kept up.

Texas Fever Investigation.

The November number of the "Experiment Station Record," just issued by the Department of Agriculture, contains a report of investigations of Texas fever conducted in Missouri, Arkansas and Texas. The investigations were made between September, 1888, and March, 1890, by Dr. Paul P. Quinn, of the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, Dr. M. Francis, of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, and Dr. R. R. Diawidde, of the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station. The details and results of the investigation are reported as follows by Dr. Quinn:

"The collection of specimens was begun in October, 1888, when soils, manures, ticks, urines, livers, spleens, kidneys, blood, bile, specimens from unborn calves, and feeders were obtained from various infected localities. These were carefully examined with a view to the discovery of a virus capable of producing Texas fever. Grains were found in all the specimens examined. Two important facts appear to have been brought out: First, that germs may be found in the normal fluids and tissues of infections; second, that the germs of Texas fever are to be found in all Southern cattle coming from infected grounds, and even in unborn calves; (3) that the average period of incubation in cattle exposed to the germs brought by Southern stock is about thirty days; (4) that cattle exposed to either manure or urine from Southern stock may contract Texas fever, and that inoculation from the pulp of the liver or spleen of such subjects may produce it; (5) that the germs must be taken into the body by the mouth or by inoculation, and that the disease is not conveyed by the breath of infected individuals; (6) that protective inoculation may render Northern cattle more capable of resisting the action of the Texas fever germ; (7) that sulphurated water is probably favorable to the modification or destruction of the germ of Texas fever.

"Special experiments were tried to test the value of protective inoculation. Shipments of cattle, some of which were inoculated and others not, were made from Columbia, Missouri, to College Station, Texas, and to Helena, Arkansas. In the former case the total death rate among the inoculated stock was 30 per cent, while among stock not so protected it was 75 per cent; in the latter case the death rates were 75 per cent, and 100 per cent, respectively. Pro-

fective inoculation was also successfully practiced upon a herd of native Missouri cattle that had been exposed to fever, and upon six native heifers at the Kansas City stock yards, which were afterwards exposed in the quarantine pens of these yards. In another instance where several herds of thoroughbred cattle were inoculated with the artificial virus and transported into the Indian Territory and Texas, this treatment proved an almost complete protection against the fever.

"Regarding the germ of Texas fever, the author concludes that it is susceptible of many changes during its vegetation, that the spherical, ovoid, and other forms which several observers have seen, represent different periods in the life cycle of the parasite, and that the microbes possess only a part of its existence in the animal body, and completes it in the outer world. The artificial cultivation of the germ is said to have presented many difficulties, but was at last successfully accomplished. It grew best in a mixture of artificial lymph and liver broth, and pure cultures were obtained from the liver, spleen, kidneys, etc., of infectious Southern cattle.

"The germ was found in ticks bloated with the blood of infectious Southern cattle, and these ticks are supposed to be one of the media through which the germ is disseminated. The fact that Southern cattle transport the disease while they themselves remain free from its attacks is explained on the ground that they have been inoculated before birth. That affected natives do not readily give the disease to other natives is ascribed to the nature of the germs and to peculiar climatic conditions. When brought North in the bodies of Southern cattle and deposited with the manure and urine on pastures, the germs are thought to remain inert for a month or two, but with the aid of the sun heat and sufficient moisture they regain their virulence after a time and cause the death of susceptible cattle. When, however, these germs are deposited by infected Northern cattle, before their virulence is regained, cold and frost modify and even destroy their activity."

Growing and Fattening Pigs.

It is the feeding and the management, says Prof. Stewart in the *Country Gentleman*, to a very great extent, that produces thrifty, racy pigs. They can be produced from a dozen different breeds. If we take the pig at weaning time, we must give it such food as will grow its muscles, build its bones and extend its frame, without laying on fat. Only so much fat is required as will pad the muscles and cushion the joints. Corn meal must be excluded, as a merely fattening food, not having the element to grow the bones. But one of the best foods to do what we have mentioned is wheat bran; this has muscle-making material and a large percentage of phosphoric acid to build the bones. One of the best liquid foods is skimmed milk, containing the casein or cheese and the milk sugar contained in the whey. But when that is not to be had, a little old-process linseed meal will be soothing to the digestive organs, slightly laxative, and contains the proper elements to assist in the growth of the pig.

The mixture of the food for the young pig may be 1/2 lb. of fine or coarse bran and 1/2 lb. of O. P. linseed meal. And for winter let one quart of short-cut clover hay be steeped and softened for a short time in boiling water, and then mix with it the bran and oil meal, and let it be given to the pig warm. It will soon become fond of it. As the pig is a grass-eating animal a little softened clover hay is well calculated to promote health and growth. This is simply a proportion of food, and not a ration for pig. The feeder must apportion the quantity to each pig. Thirty six or seven weeks' pigs would probably eat about the amount here mentioned in a day—given in two or three feedings. With this may be given the scraps from the house. This food will be all right till the pig is three months old. Then to this combination add 1/2 lb. of corn meal. In four weeks add another 1/2 lb. of corn meal every four weeks till the pig is ready to kill—the other food will remain the same. After six months corn meal will be the principal food, but the other food will prevent its becoming excessively fat.

A Covered Barnyard.

T. B. Terry, in the *Country Gentleman*, describes the covered yard he has upon his farm, roofing in the accumulations of manure, and which he says is of great value to him. Mr. Terry is a farmer who has made money during an era of low prices, and by his business-like methods of farming and his attention to details. He says:

"We added to our covered yard this summer until now it is about 35 by 65 feet and answers our purpose most perfectly. It will hold 300 or more loads of manure, spread evenly on the ground, without its being in the way at all. It will tramp and plastered on the surface, our manure can lie there until wanted, practically without any loss. It is graded to be somewhat lower than the stables, a slight basin, which would take perhaps 100 loads of tramped manure to level up. It does not interfere at all with using it as a shed to shelter tools and wagons, even if there were 300 loads of manure there. When we wheel out manure we cover lightly with straw (all under the same roof and dry and handy to get) to keep the yard clean. It is planned up six feet high all around and then open five feet above that. It is situated in a southeast corner, being sheltered by main barn to the west and tool house on the north. Thus the sun shines in most of the morning, in the winter, making a delightful place for horses and cattle to get exercise and drink. There is water in the yard, of course.

The entire cost of yard has been less than \$300. It is simply a nearly flat tin roof supported by posts and the other buildings. Wherever a post would be in the way the beams are trussed up by iron rods. There are three ways that we can drive out of or into the yard. We never unhitch from any tool or wagon outside any more, but drive right in. It takes a good many costly tools to farm to the best advantage now. It would not take much careless exposure of these and the wagons to make a loss equal in a season to the interest and wear on this roof. Many well-to-do farmers lose more every year, from not having perfectly convenient shelter. I can show you plenty of

manure piles out doors that lose more in a season than the interest on my shed, say \$30 a year, and they could be put in there and not be in the way at all. And more than that, there would be perhaps 50 tons less water to haul out to the field from under my roof, which would partly pay the interest again. The manure keeps just as well without the water, when made on cement floors, so as to be saturated with urine.

I have tried this covered yard and know what I am talking about. It is entirely practical. I do not find a single objection to it. It is an improvement that gives perfect satisfaction. If it had cost treble what it did, it would still, I think, pay in dollars and cents on my farm. If a cyclone should steal it away it would be rebuilt immediately. Having once enjoyed its use, and having been able to control all leaching of manure, we could not go back to the old way any more than we could winter our animals in the woods. Probably 100 farmers have been here to see this covered yard, and every man has said it was just the thing. Some come with the expectation of seeing a much larger yard. I would not build very large. Ours would hold the manure from 30 or 40 animals, and I would let out say 10 to one to drink and play, rather than build a great yard and turn them all out at once. I would not try to fit the roof to old notions, but my notions to a fair-sized yard. Any of your readers who have the money to spare may rest assured that if they have use for such a yard, they will find it an investment that will give everlasting satisfaction. It will be a step up that they will never want to retrace. It would doubtless pay on some farms to borrow money to roof a small yard. But this I cannot advise about. I did not build mine until I could pay for it. Perhaps this is not good business policy (it may be wise to borrow money when one can make or save largely by it) but it is a way I have always had.

The Bean Weevil.

J. A. Lintner, in the *Country Gentleman*, says: The bean weevil deposits its eggs upon the forming pod. The eggs hatch in a few days, when the larva penetrates the pod and enters the bean. Here it feeds and reaches its maturity in the late summer, and changes to the pupa in the early autumn. The time of the emerging of the beetle is irregular. It may be in the autumn, as in the present instance, two of the beetles having crept out of the beans since they were received, while the presence of several more is indicated within. It may be at any time during the winter months in a warm apartment, or if exposed to continual cold, may be extended over the months of spring. The beetles which are associated with beans "a year old" are in all probability those of the second brood. That the weevil may continue to breed in old and dried beans has not hitherto been known, but it will be shown in an extended article on the insect, to appear in my next report. The weevil within beans infested in this manner may be destroyed by exposing them to the vapor of bisulphide of carbon, placed upon them in an open vessel, and all enclosed in a tight box or bin. As the vapor is highly inflammable, all lights should be kept from it. Beans as badly infested as these are, are wholly unfit for seed. They may germinate, but will utterly fail in the production of a remunerative crop. Few of the plants would produce pods.

Agricultural Items.

An eastern exchange says Michigan is the only State that will thresh any corn desirable amount of clover seed this year, and that its output will be below the average.

A REVIEW of potatoes at one of our interior towns, says he could pay several cents more per bushel for potatoes if farmers would keep the varieties separate; and assort before bringing to market.

A LEANING COUNTRY FARMER raised a 38-lb. beet, a 14 lb. Saltine Observer in mentioning the fact, casually remarks that it has some bigger beads than that—on its subscription list.

At COLUSA, Cal., there is a single rancho which embraces 55,000 acres, all in grain, one immense wheat field. Colusa County produces more wheat than any other county in the United States. But it buys four-fifths of its butter and bacon.

The Lowell Journal says: "We have on exhibition in this office the largest ear of corn we have ever produced in Michigan. The ear is 10 1/2 inches long, 8 1/2 inches in circumference and contains over 1,000 kernels, and is of the Mastodon Dent variety. It was raised by John M. Brown, of Otsego."

JAMES E. CLARK, of Otsego County, N. Y., has 115 ears in hops. His crop this year is 130,000 pounds, which, sent directly to England, return him 58 cents per pound. Last year's crop was 175,000 pounds. It is asserted that the sale of old and new hops will bring that county about \$1,550,000 this year.

The kernels of the Japanese buckwheat grow in such close, thick clusters that they retain moisture between them longer than the common kinds, and during the continued wet weather they will sprout, even before the grain is out. Millers pay the same price for the Japanese as for the other varieties, unless it is injured by sprouting.

WHERE sugar beets are grown for the manufacture of sugar in Germany, the following process of selection is said to be employed: When dug in the fall the best specimens are carefully stored. In spring a circular hole is bored in each, with a special instrument, and half an ounce of pulp removed. This is polarized for sugar. If the quantity found exceeds a certain limit, the hole is filled with moist clay, and the beet is planted.

At Neenah, Wisconsin, which is in the heart of Wisconsin's potato-growing section, the shipments of potatoes are something remarkable, being an average of one train every ten minutes per day. The ruling price is 55 to 56 per bushel, according to quality. Many farmers are storing their crops hoping to realize \$1.50 to \$1.75 per bushel, a hope which is hardly likely to be realized. The principal shipments are made to the south and southwest.

A FARMER left at the office of the *Utica Sentinel* an ear of field corn which is 16 inches in length. Some Michigan farmers have good yields of corn. The Hazel Bros. of Ovid, had 1,215 bushels from 19 acres. Then Henry Baker, of North Carmel, Eaton Co., comes

forward to say he grew 850 bushels of corn, 167 bushels of turnips, 20 bushels of potatoes, and 49 heads of cabbage on six acres of land. And O. P. Bulett, of Benton Barry County, raised a fat turnip that is three feet six inches in circumference, and weighs sixteen pounds.

Millions of Dollars.

are saved every year by American farmers taking good care of their horses. Until the last few years farmers believed it did no good to blanket a horse in the stable at night, but shrewd farmers have learned that blanketing saves enough food to more than pay for the blanket, besides adding to the value of the horse and keeping him in good condition. The warmth must be kept up in some way, and if a horse is not blanketed in the stable he must eat more to keep warm.

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Time Your Horses!

Recognizing the great interest which is felt in our State regarding the breeding and development of the American trotter, and the general demand which exists for a reliable time keeper to test the speed of his young animal, we have contracted with the Manhattan Watch Co., of New York City to supply subscribers to *The Farmer* with such a watch, and a cost which will enable every young man to secure one. We have selected two styles, from which a choice can be made.



Style No. 1. This is a Gold Filled, Open Face, Rogers' Second Patent Watch. It is a stop watch; every second, each second split into fifths for timing races, etc. It has a solid case made of thin sheets of metal, the outer case gold, the inner steel, which gives it great strength and durability. It has the latest improvement of every kind in winding, setting, opening. The cut below shows the back of the case.



The cases are made with hinged backs, which are engine turned, and with snap joint front. Every one who sends in his name as a subscriber to *THE FARMER* for one year, accompanied by \$14, will receive one of the watches and the case is guaranteed by the manufacturer for 15 years. These guarantees accompany each watch.



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SPECIAL OFFER.

Horticultural.

FIGHTING THE PLUM CURCULIO.

BY PROF. A. J. COOK.

(From Bulletin No. 66, Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station.)

The curculio commences to visit the trees in May in Central Michigan, or at just the time the little dried up circle—the calyx—is falling from the young fruit. By jarring the trees I have shown repeatedly that the curculio does not visit them at an earlier date. The insect now commences to feed on the leaves, on the fruit, and the female to lay her eggs. These latter are always laid within a crescent, cut by the curculio, in the fruit. At the base of a little puncture within this crescent, the egg is easily found. The insects continue to lay eggs till the first of July, by which time the beetles from the first laid eggs begin to come forth, so that there is no time in the year when the beetles may not be found. During June, at time of egg-laying, the beetles often spend the day, especially early in June, when the weather is cold, concealed under old or chaps, beneath the tree. Towards night-fall they seek the fruit, and may walk up the trunk of the tree, or may fly from the ground to the tree. I have seen them going both ways.

During this egg-laying season the beetles feed on both fruit and foliage. It is generally true that images, or mature insects that are several days or weeks laying their eggs, take no little food. We see the curculio is no exception. The eggs are probably developing all through this feeding season.

Whenever the weevil, or the grub on which it rests is jarred, the curculio draws up its legs and falls from the tree. This habit would of course be very valuable to the insect, as it would save it from hungry birds. It is very easy to see how through the law of natural selection this habit might have been formed.

As the eggs hatch, the footless grubs pierce to the center of the fruit—plum, apricot, peach, cherry, apple or pear,—where they feed and grow for about three weeks, when they leave the fruit, enter the earth to pupate. In a few days—about a week—the mature beetles come forth, and await the following spring, which will furnish in the fruit of plums, cherries, peaches and apples a nidus for their eggs. Generally the curculio does very little harm after July 1. I think they never lay eggs to any extent after that date. They may, and certainly do at times, pierce the plums or apples even after that date, causing the former to rot, and the latter to become dwarfed and misshapen.

THE CURCULIO A FRIEND.

It would seem a novel idea that the curculio is, or may be, the friend of the orchardist. It doubtless prefers the plum to any other fruit, and so if the pomologist will plant liberally of this luscious fruit close among his other fruits, he will rarely be troubled with an attack by this insect upon any other fruit, except to be tender, thin-skinned varieties of peach, like the Hale's Early and Alexander, and apriots, and there is evidence to show that even these fruits will be little disturbed if plum trees are hard by, and abundant. As the fruit of the apple tree is so stunted and deformed as to become nearly or quite worthless if seriously attacked by the curculio, and as cherries are utterly worthless if attacked, it is more than probable that in time it may pay excellently well to plant plums to protect other fruits, especially as our wild fruits become more and more cleared away. If we can grow one of our most luscious fruits, and at the same time protect others from damage or destruction, the fact and the method are well worth our attention.

I am aware that Prof. H. M. Webster claims to have proved by his observation that the curculio shows no such preference as the above. In an orchard with apple and plum trees well mixed, both kinds of fruit were attacked. I believe his observation was for one year. Possibly the insects had not been abundant on previous years and so were so abundant that all fruit was attacked. Many years' observation makes me very positive in the opinion as stated above. Wide inquiry among our best Michigan fruit men confirms me in my belief.

Again, the plum tree is very likely to over-bear, injuring the tree, and lessening the value of the fruit. In such cases it is necessary to the best success that the fruit be thinned. There is no help at the command of the fruit grower that will do this cheaply as will the curculio. He will work for nothing, and take his board from the waste fruit. Some of our most extensive and successful plum growers, in view of this fact, count the curculio an excellent friend, and say they would be very loath to part with his services.

Once more, the fact that the curculio is ever on hand, always to be counted on, makes it necessary to forego the luxury of plums, or to fight the curculio. But most orchardists, either through ignorance or neglect, will not fight the insects, so the fruit will be scarce, and the price high. Thus our best plum growers say that the curculio advances the price of plums far in excess of the expense of so fighting him as to secure a crop of finest fruit.

If then, by growing plums abundantly, we may save our cherries, apples, etc., and by aid of the curculio may thin our plum crop to the advantage of both tree and fruit, and can also receive a far higher price in the market for our plums—much more than enough to pay the expense of fighting the insect—then surely we need not make any guess, exclusively at least, as we contemplate the character and work of the plum curculio.

FIGHTING THE INSECT.

As the curculio comes forth in spring, it must be some distance from the fruit that is likely to become victim to its ravages. Through some sense, probably smell, it is attracted to the fruit. Hence the remedy suggested and practiced by Mr. J. N. Stearns, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, to mix one pint of strong crude carbolic acid with fifty pounds of newly slacked lime, and throw this into the trees in the early morning while the dew is still on. The theory is that the strong odor will disguise the trees so the curculio will not find them, or else is so repugnant to the weevils that they will give them the go-by.

Two years ago I tried this remedy with

seeming success. One year ago, and this year, I tried it most thoroughly, and with no success at all. Trees heavily powdered, before the curculio commenced their attack, had in a week not a single unstung plum, though there had been no rain in the interim. The trees were small, so though they were in full bearing the plums were not very numerous. I consider these tests crucial. While I would not say that this treatment might not sometimes do good, and possibly save a crop, I do say emphatically that it is not reliable, and can not be depended on to save our plums. I am sure that I applied this material more thoroughly than most growers would do.

SPRAYING WITH THE ARSENITES.

After proving, ten years ago, that spraying with London purple and Paris green was a most satisfactory remedy against the curculio moth, I commenced at once to test the virtues of the same application for the curculio. I never even seemed to meet with any success till 1888, when I thought we received signal benefit from our spraying with the arsenites. As we have proved, by putting curculio in bottles with sprayed leaves, that they may be and are poisoned by such treatment, I was hopeful, almost persuaded, that my previous experiments had not been sufficiently thorough; that the smooth skin of the plum would not hold the poison as would the apple; and even a passing shower would or might remove it.

Thus, last year and this I determined to test the matter most thoroughly. Trees were very thoroughly sprayed, at intervals of ten days, as many as five times, and after each rain, and yet in several cases every plum was stung and fell off. Some small trees, heavily loaded, were sprayed, and though no rain came to remove the poison, yet in less than a week all the plums were stung by the curculio. Both last year, and this, with the exception of one tree, nearly all the plums were stung. These fell from the tree, were all gathered up and cut open, that we might be sure that the grubs were present. As before, while I would not say that spraying will do no good, I feel certain that it will never prove satisfactory. We must have a remedy that we can rely on to protect our crop. I know, positively, by positive experience, that spraying is not one. Occasionally we secure a crop, with no effort to fight the curculio. Does not this suggest an explanation why some who have given this remedy a limited trial speak so highly of it? I think our practical plum growers generally agree with me in the above conclusions. It is true, however, that curculio may be thus poisoned. The past season we shook fourteen curculio from an unsprayed tree and divided them into equal lots. One lot was put into a bottle with leaves sprayed the previous day, the others into a bottle with leaves unsprayed. Three days later all were well. Another tree was then thoroughly sprayed and the leaves given to the same lot that had received the sprayed or poisoned leaves. The others were fed fresh unsprayed leaves. On Monday, the second day after, all in the bottle with the sprayed leaves were dead, while all the others were well and lively. Thus they are, or may be, poisoned; but in actual practice they either escape, or else the effect is so tardy that the mischief is done before the poison takes effect.

Dr. C. M. Weed, of the Ohio experiment station, sprayed on a large scale in an orchard in northern Ohio the past season, and seems to have met with surprising success. From my own experiments I can only ask, would the crop have been a failure had he not sprayed? And if so, will he get equal results every season? In my case the evidence is positive. It certainly proves that he who relies on spraying will often be sadly disappointed. I wish it were otherwise.

In case of peaches, spraying is so likely to injure the foliage that even were it a certain specific against the curculio its use would be hardly to be recommended. If soluble arsenic be present, and time be given for solution to occur, even though we may make the mixture very dilute, and add lime, the leaves will sometimes all fall off. We can never know in practice that even Paris green is not adulterated with soluble arsenic. We used London purple, one pound, to two hundred gallons of Bordeaux mixture, and not only removed all the leaves but actually killed the twigs.

THE RANSOM CHIP TRAP.

I have already referred to the habit of the insect, especially early in the season, of coming down from the tree, perhaps following upon the disturbance of wind, bird, etc., and hiding during the day under some old chip, or other protection which might lie on the ground close by the tree. This fact, discovered by Mr. Ransom, of St. Joseph, Michigan, gave rise to the Ransom, or chip-trap. This consists of laying pieces of bark or chips close about the base of the tree trunk. The beetles will hide under these and can be collected and killed. Boys can be hired to do this cheaply each day, and if paid by the hundred for their captures, they will probably let few escape. Some of our Michigan peach growers have practiced this method and praised it highly. But the fact that few of our plum and peach growers practice it even in the early season, seems to show that it also fails in actual practice.

CHICKENS AND STOCK.

The same habit of falling to the ground, and a general timidity, gives us another method of combatting this enemy. Thus it is often found that by keeping a large flock of poultry among the trees, or even many hogs or sheep, a full crop can be secured each year. In this case the insects are eaten up, trodden on, or frightened. I know of farmers who have in this way secured full crops of plums with almost no exception; while neighbors have secured no plums at all. Often a tree close by a door or path bears heavily each year, while others not thus situated suffer severely. Here the insects are probably frightened away.

PLANTING PLUM TREES.

As before stated, the pear, apple, cherry, and often the peach can be secured against attack by planting numerous plum trees among the others. The curculio prefers the plums, and attacks these in preference to the other fruit. I have seen cherries and apples saved in this way repeatedly, while orchards not far removed, with no plum trees, suffered serious injury. As our wild fruit trees are more and more cut down, this method will be more and more valuable.

THE JARRING METHOD.

This old reliable method, first suggested, I think, by the father of J. J. Thomas, the

venerable and distinguished pomologist, of Union Springs, New York, is to-day the surest, cheapest and best method to banish the curculio and save our plums. With this we can let the curculio work till the fruit is sufficiently thinned, when we can proceed to jar, and surely—no doubt in this method—save our fruit beautiful and sound. As we have seen, the curculio often spends the day on the ground beneath the tree. Jarring, then, must be done either late in the evening or very early in the morning; as late or as early as we can see to work. If in the evening, the early morning nap is not cut short, and the dew is not so troublesome. As we have seen, the time to jar is from the time the calyx falls from the tree—about May 30, in Central Michigan—till the first brood of weevils is all gone—about July 1, at this place. In rare cases it may be well to jar later if the punctures of the plums by the second brood are threatening, else the plums may rot because of such punctures. The number of times required to jar will vary, often it will not exceed ten or fifteen for the entire season. If, upon jarring, we find we get only one or two, or better, no specimens, we can then safely omit a day, and if the next jarring is equally fruitless we may omit two days. If we jar each year, and gather and destroy the fallen fruit, as soon as it falls, the work will, I think, be less and less each successive year.

The method of jarring is, in short, to place a sheet under the tree and give the tree, or in case it is quite large, each branch, a quick, sharp blow. The insects fall to the sheet and are easily gathered and crushed.

The sheet may be mounted on one or two wheels like a wheel-barrow, in case of large orchards. The frame holding the sheet may be so made as to give the form of an inverted umbrella, and a narrow opening opposite the handles will permit the center of the sheet to reach the trunk of the tree. A cheaper, simpler and more common arrangement is to have two sheets on rectangular frames, which when brought side by side will form a square large enough to catch anything that may fall from a tree under which the sheet is placed. If each frame has a square notch in the center of one side they may be brought close together about the trunk of the tree so that the sheets will surely catch whatever may fall. With two men to carry these frames and a third to do the jarring, the work proceeds with great speed. Less than a minute is required per tree. In case one has only a few trees, and no help, the sheet may be square, and slitted from the middle of one side to the center. Opposite this slit it is tacked to a light slender pole of wood, and opposite this it is tacked to two similar strips, each one half the length of the side. This makes it easy to carry the sheet, to place it entirely around the tree, and to roll it up, in case we wish to set it aside in barn or shed. Of course the sheet should always be large enough to catch all that falls from the trees.

The mallet with which we strike the tree should be well padded and carefully used so as not to wound the tree, or may be iron or wood unpadded, in which case a bolt or spike is driven into the tree to receive the blow. Sometimes a limb may be sawed off to receive the blow. I have used the padded mallet successfully for years with no injury to the trees. I find that I can tell all the beetles to the sheet with such a mallet. Unless we are very careful, however, in the use of the padded mallet we may do serious damage to the trees.

When two carry the sheet, and a third party uses the mallet, we may jar several trees before we stop to catch and crush the insects.

It is usually cool at the early or late hour, and the insects are rather sluggish and will generally remain motionless for some minutes. If one uses a sheet like the last described above, it is perhaps best to kill the insects each time after jarring. In case of the wheel-sheet there is sometimes a box placed at the center and the inclined sheet makes it possible to shake the beetles from the sheet into this box. I am not sure but this is better in theory than in actual practice. The curculio may be brushed into a vessel containing kerosene or crushed between the thumb and finger.

The expense of jarring will of course depend upon the excellence of the apparatus and upon the skill and quickness of the operators. Our largest and most successful plum growers in Michigan estimate the expense at about ten cents per tree. I inquired of several of our best pomologists and the estimates run from five to fifteen cents per tree per season. Surely this is not an extravagant amount.

GRAND RIVER VALLEY HORTICULTURE.

At the November meeting of the Grand River Valley Horticultural Society, a report of which appeared in the *Democrat of Grand Rapids*, the following discussion on orchard methods took place:

Mr. Willard inquired what it was best to do with apple orchards after cultivating six or seven years after planting the trees.

Mr. Pearson said: "Seed to white clover if you seed at all; would trim early, turn hogs and hogs into the orchard, but don't let sheep there, will gnaw the bark from young trees."

Mr. Gill: "I have an orchard set 18 years and not bearing much yet. What shall I do?"

Mr. Saylor: "I think that cultivation is always desirable at any age of the trees. I have had remarkably fine Spys and other varieties by constant cultivation or mulching with straw."

Mr. Willard: "I think that the kind of soil should be considered in deciding how much to cultivate. I would pasture hogs in an orchard, but not sheep, cows or horses."

Mr. Saylor asked how many manured trees, orchards.

Mr. Pearson: "I put all the manure I can spare in my orchard, and if I seed at all I would use red clover."

In discussing the apple orchard Mr. Willard recommended the cultivation of hardy

varieties like the Spy, Jonathan, Baldwin; that farmers pick and barrel their own fruit; pack only good ones to sell, feed the poor to stock, make no cider; think not that Michigan has a monopoly on apples; Missouri produces good fruit; so do many other States.

Mr. Saylor said that though Missouri could produce apples, it could not grow Michigan apples, nor could any other State, and he advised the planting of more apples—more apples.

President Garfield now introduced the regular topic, "Culture and Management of Fruit," and asked individuals of the condition of orchards. Mr. Woodman had kept his peach orchard clean by cultivation, had sown buckwheat in orchard.

Mr. Pearce sowed rye in peach orchard last fall, plowed it under in May for a fertilizer, cultivated till July, sowed buckwheat both for the honey and the stubble might hold the fall leaves.

Mr. Richardson—Peach orchard fairly clean, dare not cultivate after last of July, troubled with chinchew, thinks he lost some trees by fast growth, but trees on a ground died most.

Henry Smith cultivated peach orchard in spring and plowed only late autumn, turning the furrows toward the trees to protect the roots.

Mr. Woodman cultivates his pear orchard till four or five years old, then seeds down; thinks dwarfs need more manuring and cultivating than standards; would plant dwarfs deep.

President Garfield inquired about cherry orchards. Henry Smith cultivates same as pear, and Mr. Saylor would sub-soil for planting cherries.

President Garfield suggested that cultivating orchards is helping nature, and may accomplish more than nature can. He had mulched a strawberry plot with sawdust that had been ground through the barn and had a nice green sward as a result.

Mr. Keifer had poor success mulching with sawdust and would now only use products of the barnyard.

Mr. Manly—Strawberries look well, good growth, would thin the plants, don't like mulching, do it only to keep berries clean. Mr. Willard thinks the berry season may be prolonged by mulching. H. Smith cultivates clean in the early spring, mulches heavy with straw, had nice crop of berries, raked off the straw and put it among the raspberries.

Mr. Saylor thinks the more of vegetation on the ground, the less the growth must be. Mr. Saylor told of a farmer in Allegan who saved a crop of peaches by fires in orchard on frosty nights.

Mr. Pearce told of quickly gathering the prunings of the vineyard with a big rake, head four feet long, three iron teeth curved backward, and well handled; days' work done in as many hours.

Growing Onions.

Matthew Crawford, of Ohio, a well known horticulturist, writes the *Ohio Farmer* his experience in raising onions. He says:

About three years ago I became very much interested in raising onions from sets, thinking they could be grown in connection with strawberries at small cost. As I plant thirty or forty varieties of the latter and always leave eight feet of vacant ground between them, and four feet between the rows everywhere, it occurred to me that this ground that was then idle during that part of the year when the onion makes its growth, might just as well produce onions. Of course the work would have to be done by hand, but onions are always raised in that way. And to offset this increased expense, I could use the twelve-foot space that had to be left for the horse to turn on. Having settled the matter so far, I wanted to select the best variety to raise under the circumstances. I was not well pleased with the old fashioned top onion, because it is not so fine looking and salable as the Yellow Danvers. This is the only objection to it, and if it were grown for home use would have but little weight.

The potato onion would answer my purpose perfectly, but the seed is worth from two to eight dollars a bushel in the spring, and a bushel plants but a small area. I knew a man to plant seventy-five bushels on an acre. This variety is rather hard to keep over winter. If the cellar is too warm it will sprout. For home use it is one of the best, as the small ones can be planted and the large ones used. The quality is excellent, and if one has a surplus in the spring he can readily sell them at a good price.

In buying onion sets in the spring, one gets many that are too large, and are more than half an inch in diameter they are apt to run up to seed. Besides this, they are commonly mixed. I concluded to raise sets for my own use, and endeavored to get the best information obtainable about growing them. Some advised to sow the seed on poor ground, some on rich. One said to sow early; another late. I tried various ways, and am satisfied that to sow early, on rich soil, and not less than half a pound of seed to the square rod, is the correct method.

I raised a quantity of very fine sets from Yellow Danvers and Wethersfield seed, and succeeded in wintering them in perfect condition. The seed was grown in New England and New York. Notwithstanding the sets were small—half an inch or less—about ten per cent. of them sent up seed stalks, and those that did not, produced onions inferior to those grown from some of the same seed the year before. This reminds me that Landreth, who raises more sets than any other firm I know of, always claims that seed grown north of the latitude of Philadelphia will not produce good sets.

When in Canada two years ago, I went to see a man who has made a specialty of growing sets, and he gave me all the information he could. He raises hundreds of bushels and sells them in the spring, at wholesale. He raises what he calls the Kentucky set onion, a nice, flat, brown onion that is grown as a set the first year, a mature onion the second, and produces seed the third. Sets of this variety, when an inch in diameter, rarely go to seed. I believe that the habit of requiring two years to come to maturity has been bred into this variety so long that it is better for sets than those that are strictly biennial. I raised sets of it last year which produced nice onions this season, scarcely any going to seed, and none growing double.

Two years ago I raised the Silver King, Early Pearl, Fritzaker and Spanish King from the seed, and last year from the sets. The last is the best of the lot, and really a

fine variety, although not quite uniform in color and shape. It is very large indeed. It is an easy matter to raise sets of any of these large onions, and they are very hard to keep in cold storage. If they can be, I would prefer this method to sowing the seed under glass in February and transplanting in April. It is much less work to raise onions from sets than from seed, as there is no thinning, and no weeding among delicate seedlings like seedling onions. They ripen considerably earlier than if grown from seed, and usually bring a better price at that time than if sold later.

Lifting Power of Plants.

Experiments of a peculiar character have been carried out at several of the noted agricultural colleges of the United States during the past summer, the object being to ascertain the lifting power of growing plants of different species. The one result which has, perhaps, attracted the greatest attention is the discovery that a weight of two and a half tons can be lifted by the common Yankee pumpkin in the course of its development. Dr. Carpenter relates the story of a paving stone weighing eighty-three pounds that was raised from its bed (when joined by others on all four sides) by such a soft piece of fungi as the common mushroom. And still another and more remarkable story is added to the above. A man having a cask of sweet wine, placed it in an empty cellar to mature. When examined several years later it had risen from the floor of the cellar to the ceiling, having borne upward upon the tender shoots of a wine fungus, with which the cellar was filled.—*German-town Telegraph*.

Horticultural Items.

New York, Michigan and Missouri are the three great fruit producing States.

The Parker Earle strawberry, named after the well-known horticulturist, is described as a decided acquisition and has been called "the coming strawberry."

English apples, cooking varieties, were quoted at the wide range of 75c to \$3.37 per bushel in the London market November 13th. Dessert apples were worth \$1.25 to \$3.75 on the same date.

As indicating the uncertainty and difficulty of producing new and valuable fruits, Duhamel, an eminent French authority, is on record as saying that he had been planting seeds of the finest table pears for fifty years without ever producing a good variety.

Hon. T. T. Lyon, speaking of the varieties of the strawberry in his experimental plots and their behavior the past season, says: "The Parker Earle has out-yielded everything else among the ninety or more varieties fruited on my grounds this season. It also takes a leading position as to quality, beauty and even size. Though not the largest, it is large enough."

The *Horticultural Times* says, very truly, that ten, twenty or thirty bushels of apples cannot be taken from a tree and the soil around it be none the worse for the foraging of the roots which supported the crop. Yet often this process is repeated every second year, with often a smaller crop intervening, for twenty years in succession with no effort to supply the loss and sustain the tree in its labors.

W. W. Farnsworth, of Ohio, draws the product of his large strawberry plantation 14 miles to the Toledo market, ignoring the railroad, which would afford transportation almost from his door. The loads start out in the middle of the night on big wagons furnished with easy springs, and are on hand at the market in the early morning. The better condition of the fruit and the express charges which are saved he considers pay him for the extra trouble.

The census of 1890 shows a more remarkable growth of grape culture than of any other single agricultural industry. The increase is very largely of the Niagara, now planted by the thousands of acres in Western New York, where it originated. There has been an addition of 230,000 acres in grapes within ten years, and an addition of \$10,000,000 to the capital invested outside of the value of the vineyards. Yet so great is the increase in the consumption that there is less danger of this industry being overdone than any other line of fruit-growing.

T. GRIFFIN says he has grown onions for many years and never has but a small percentage of scallions. He thinks his success is due to the selection of good seed and reasonably dry soil, well supplied with mineral plant food. Excess of moisture, especially water standing on the surface any length of time, tends to the growth of scallions. The case may be aggravated in deep, loose, mucky soils, and when these are not fed with potash and phosphoric acid. If your soil is a vegetable mould, like peat or muck, or loam very rich in humus, plow in fall, apply plenty of wood ashes, or some good superphosphate with potash, and all the perfectly rotted compost you may have to spare. Provide thorough drainage, not forgetting surface drainage, if necessary, by laying the whole patch off in beds, with deep furrows between.

Morning express has elegant parlor cars to Grand Rapids.

Grand Rapids express has Wagner parlor buffet car to Grand Haven.

Chicago express has Pullman sleeper and Buffet car Detroit to Chicago daily.

Night express has sleeper to Grand Rapids daily.

Sleeping car berth can be secured at G. T. R. Ticket office, Corner Woodward and Jefferson Avenues, and at Depot foot of Brush Street.

W. J. SPICER, General Manager. City P. & T. Agency, Detroit.

WABASH RAILROAD—City Ticket Office, 301 Woodward Street, Passenger station foot of Twelfth St. Try the Wabash Short Line to Chicago and the West. Standard time.

DEPART: 7:15 a.m. Wabash Western Flyer, 1:45 p.m. Chicago Limited, 11:30 a.m. Chicago Rapid Express, 4:30 p.m. Chicago Rapid Express, 5:30 p.m. Night Express with sleeper, 10:30 a.m. Daily, Sunday excepted. Daily, 7:30 a.m. Detroit and Western, 11:30 a.m. 4:30 and 8:30 p.m. connect at Durand with trains on Chicago & Grand Trunk Ry for Chicago and the West.

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Catarrh

Is a constitutional and not a local disease, and therefore it cannot be cured by local applications. It requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, working through the blood, eradicates the impurity which causes and promotes the disease, and effects a permanent cure. Thousands of people testify to the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh when other preparations had failed.

Catarrh

"I will say I have been troubled for several years with this terribly disagreeable disease, catarrh. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla with the very best results. It cured me of that continual dripping in my throat, and started up feeling. It has also helped my mother, who has taken it for run down state of health and kidney trouble."—H. S. D. HEATH, Putnam, Conn.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh with very satisfactory results. I have received more permanent benefit from it than from any other remedy I have ever tried."—M. E. READ, of A. Read & Son, Wausau, O.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1.00 per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

The BOSS SPRINKLER.

Will pay for itself on three acres of potatoes in Paris Green alone. It will pay for itself in the use of it in three days, as what can be done in three days with the Boss Sprinkler would require six or seven days with any other kind of a sprinkler. They are warranted to give satisfaction, and will be sent on receipt of price, \$3.50. If you raise potatoes buy one and save time and money.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

OLIVER A. SMITH, Clarkston, Mich.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

Wayne County Savings Bank

At Detroit, Michigan, at the close of business, October 2, 1890.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$1,343,650 10
Real Estate Loans	297,453 26
Invested in bonds	3,124,486 72
Due from banks in reserve	786,230 59
Banking house	110,000 00
Furniture and fixtures	6,625 13
Other real estate	8,850 09
Current expenses, taxes paid and premium paid on bonds	11,808 38
Cash in vault	111,506 65
Total	\$6,525,215 89

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$150,000 00
Surplus fund and undivided profits	4,673 42
Savings deposits	4,985,547 89
Premium, foreign exchange and rent accounts	925 18
Total	\$6,525,215 89

State of Michigan, County of Wayne, ss: I, Wm. Stagg, Assistant Treasurer of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Wm. STAGG, Ass't Treas.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of October, 1890.

C. F. COLLINS, Notary Public, Wayne Co., Mich.

Correct—Attest:

S. DOW ELWOOD, JEROME CROOK, Wm. A. MOORE, Directors.

OFFICERS:

S. Dow Elwood, President.
J. S. FARRAND, Vice-President.
Wm. Stagg, Asst. Treasurer.

DIRECTORS—D. M. Perry, Jerome Crook, J. S. Farrand, Wm. A. Moore, T. W. Palmer, Francis Adams, H. Kirk White, L. P. Knight, S. Dow Elwood.

Money to loan in sums of \$300 and upwards, on satisfactory securities, at current rates of interest.

Municipalities, other cities, counties, townships, school districts, contemplating issuing bonds, will find it to their interest to correspond with this institution.

All applications in person or by letter will have immediate attention.

S. D. ELWOOD, President.

FOR THE LADIES.

This handsome watch, with a case warranted to last 15 years, made from three ounces of metal, the two outside ones gold, the center one steel, with Eight movement, will be sent to every subscriber upon the receipt of \$16.00, which also pays a year's subscription to the *FARMER*.

Or we will send a plain one, identical with the one just described except that the cases are not engraved, for \$10, and send the *FARMER* a year also. The cut below is an illustration of this style:

FOR THE BOYS.

Of course every

MICHIGAN FARMER
—AND—
STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

GIBBONS BROTHERS.

—SUCCESSORS TO—

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers,

Nos. 40 and 42 West Larned St.

DETROIT, MICH.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers wishing the address of the Farmer changed must give the name of the Postoffice to which the paper is now being sent as well as the one they wish to have sent to. In writing for a change of address all that is necessary to say is: Change the address on MICHIGAN FARMER from Postoffice to Postoffice. Sign your name in full.



DETROIT, SATURDAY, DEC. 6, 1890.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Post-office as second class matter.

TO OUR READERS.

We want to add 10,000 new names to our subscription list the coming year. With a little assistance from our present subscribers this can be done. All that is necessary is that when you are renewing your own subscription you make it a point to send in at least one new name. To those doing this we will send a free copy of Fanny Field's pamphlet, "Practical Turkey Raising for Profit," which everybody engaged in turkey raising ought to have, and a new beginner in the business cannot afford to be without. Further than this we will send the FARMER for the balance of this year free to all new subscribers.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 18,364 bu., against 30,410 bu. the previous week, and 83,303 bu. for corresponding week in 1889. Shipments for the week were 37,234 bu., against 79,077 bu. the previous week, and 30,941 bu. the corresponding week last year. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 240,715 bu., against 209,673 bu. last week, and 277,458 bu. for the corresponding date in 1889. The visible supply of this grain on Nov. 29, was 24,527,826 bu., against 24,159,819 bu. the previous week, and 24,472,359 bu. for the corresponding week in 1889. This shows an increase from the amount reported the previous week of 338,007 bushels. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows a decrease of 6,944,533 bu.

Shows little change from the position it occupied a week ago. Spot wheat is a shade higher, while futures are lower. May showing a loss of 1 1/2 cts. There has been more or less fluctuation in value from day to day, but there was no good reason for any decline in the present range of values except the closeness of money, which exercises a strong influence over the market at present. However there is a general tendency toward increased firmness as the week closes, especially on spot, owing to the very light receipts. Chicago was reported to have dropped 1/4 yesterday, but this was on futures. New York closed steady for spot and higher on futures. May advancing 1/2 on Thursday's prices. St. Louis closed a shade higher also.

The following table exhibits the daily closing sales of Spot wheat in this market from Nov. 15 to Dec. 5, inclusive:

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Nov. 15	10 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2
" 16	10 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2
" 17	10 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2
" 18	10 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2
" 19	10 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2
" 20	10 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2
" 21	10 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2
" 22	10 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2
" 23	10 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2
" 24	10 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2
" 25	10 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2
" 26	10 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2
" 27	10 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2
" 28	10 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2
" 29	10 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2
" 30	10 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2
" 1	10 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2
" 2	10 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2
" 3	10 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2
" 4	10 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2
" 5	10 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2

No. 2 white is quoted at 90c, No. 3 white at 82c, and rejected at 75c.

German reports say that farmers are not satisfied with the present condition of autumn sowings, the cold and wet weather not having allowed the plants to develop as much as usual.

Estimating the wheat crop of the United Kingdom in 1890 at 55,696,000 bu., exclusive of seed, against 60,606,000 bu. in 1889, there yet remains to be delivered 46,538,000 bu. against 48,775,000 bu. at this time last year.

Russian wheat shipments as officially given have amounted to 25,600,000 bu. this year against 28,250,000 bu. last year; and 36,750,000 bu. in 1888.

The Market Record says: "What is moving slowly from the farm bins and it does not present indications of being any different for some time to come. Generally speaking farmers have sold enough with the money they have received by the sale of other products to put them in easy circumstances. They are waiting for a reaction and probably will wait for some time if the reaction is delayed. They feel that there is no surplus and that to hold back until next summer would mean paying them better than to sell now." This is eminently true of the farmers of the winter wheat States.

A Tacoma dispatch says the wheat crop of Washington is the largest in its history, being estimated at 10,000,000 bushels. The elevators, warehouses and box cars along the railways are filled and stacks of stacked wheat dot the fields. The inability of the railways to secure engine power to move the enormous crop to market is exasperating the farmers, who are charging them with collusion with the warehouse men to lower the price of wheat.

The Liverpool Corn Trade News claims to have conclusive proof that the so-called "official" exports from Russia are "padded." It claims in its issue of Nov. 19 that instead of exports of 1,000,000 quarters for the previous three weeks, as semi-officially reported

by the Russian authorities, the total was only 700,000 to 730,000 quarters.

The following is a record of the closing prices on the various deals in futures each day during the past week:

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Saturday	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Sunday	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Monday	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Tuesday	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Wednesday	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Thursday	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Friday	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2

The following table shows the quantity of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe:

	Bushels.
Visible supply	23,187,215
On passage for United Kingdom	12,191,400
On passage for Continent of Europe	5,328,000

Total visible Nov. 15, 1890, 41,509,315
Total previous week, 42,251,747
Total Nov. 15, 1889, 39,249,351
Total Nov. 15, 1888, 44,837,778

The estimated receipts of foreign and home-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending Nov. 22 were 292,600 bu. less than the estimated consumption; and for the eight weeks ending Nov. 22, the receipts are estimated to have been 5,546,725 bu. more than the consumption. The receipts show an increase for those eight weeks of 1,823,153 bu. as compared with the corresponding eight weeks in 1889.

Shipments of wheat from India for the week ending Nov. 22, 1890, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange, aggregated 920,000 bu., of which 640,000 bu. were for the United Kingdom and 280,000 for the Continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cable, amounted to 730,000 bu., of which 520,000 bu. went to the United Kingdom, and 200,000 bu. to the Continent. The shipments from that country from April 1, the beginning of the crop year, to Nov. 22, aggregated 17,660,000 bu., of which 12,660,000 bu. went to the United Kingdom, and 5,000,000 bu. to the Continent. For the corresponding period in 1889 the shipments were 17,240,000 bu. The wheat on passage from India Nov. 4 was estimated at 1,880,000 bu. One year ago the quantity was 2,168,000 bu.

The Liverpool market on Thursday was quoted quiet, with fair demand. Quotations for American wheat were as follows: No. 3 red winter, 74 1/2 cts. per cental. No. 2 spring, 75 1/2 cts.; California Club, 75 1/2 cts. per cental. These prices are unchanged from those reported a week ago.

CORN AND OATS.

CORN.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 64,108 bu. against 47,981 bu. the previous week, and 23,349 bu. for the corresponding week in 1889. Shipments for the week were 41,903 bu. against 24,119 bu. the previous week, and 4,664 bu. for the corresponding week in 1889. The visible supply of corn in the country on Nov. 29, amounted to 3,144,494 bu., against 4,328,559 bu. the previous week, and 6,204,193 bu. at the same date in 1889. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week indicated of 1,184,065 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 43,170 bu. against 20,430 bu. last week, and 18,980 bu. for the corresponding date in 1889. Corn holds about the same position in this market as a week ago, a slight decline early in the week being made up yesterday. There is no fear of corn declining to any extent, as the situation is a strong one for holders. Corn is selling at 50c per bu. in Kansas, and considerable quantities are being shipped south and west to meet the demand there. The high prices of corn are causing farmers to market their hogs early, and the rush in consequence is giving railroads all they can do. For the past week 500,000 hogs were marketed as against 410,000 for the same week last year. But these hogs are generally half fat, and very light. In this market No. 3 corn is quoted at 54c, No. 3 at 51 1/2 cts., No. 2 yellow at 57c, and No. 3 yellow at 54c. In futures No. 2 for December sold yesterday at 54c. At Chicago corn advanced 1/4 yesterday, and closed firm. Receipts in that market are only moderate, and holders are very firm. Quotations there are as follows: No. 2, 50 1/2 cts.; No. 2 yellow, 51 1/2 cts. In futures, No. 2 for December sold at 50 1/2 cts., and May at 53 1/2 cts. New York also advanced yesterday from 1 1/2 cts. the latter on late futures.

The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted firm with fair demand. Quotations were as follows: Spot, 51 1/2 cts.; December, 52 1/2 cts.; and January, 53 1/2 cts., and February at 53 1/2 cts.

OATS.

The receipts at this point for the week were 45,503 bu., against 45,357 bu. for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 3,495 bu. against 3,205 bu. the previous week and none the same week in 1889. The visible supply of this grain on November 29th was 3,359,302 bu., against 3,530,286 bu. the previous week, and 5,116,954 bu. at the corresponding date in 1889. The visible supply shows a decrease of 170,984 bu. for the week indicated. Stocks held in store here amount to 39,392 bu., against 23,230 bu. the previous week, and 115,556 bu. the corresponding week in 1889. For the first time in some weeks oats are lower by 1/2 cts., but while they declined here yesterday, an advance was noted in Chicago and New York. Here oats are quoted at 47 1/2 cts. for No. 2 white, 46c for No. 2 mixed, and 47 1/2 cts. for light mixed. In futures, December No. 2 sold at 47c. It is not likely that oats will go lower, or even that they will remain at present prices. We look to see No. 2 white reach 50c before the winter is half over. At Chicago yesterday oats advanced 1/4 over the rates of the previous day, and closed firm. Quotations there were as follows: No. 2 white, 44 1/2 cts.; No. 3 white, 43 1/2 cts.; No. 2 mixed, 43 1/2 cts.; No. 2, 41 1/2 cts.; No. 3, 40 1/2 cts. In future December No. 2 mixed sold at 43 1/2 cts., January at 43 1/2 cts. and May at 45 1/2 cts. The New York market yesterday was closed firm at the following quotations: No. 2 white, 52 1/2 cts.; mixed western, 47 1/2 cts.; white western, 52 1/2 cts.; Chicago mixed, 50 1/2 cts. In futures No. 2 mixed sold at 50 1/2 cts.; December, 50 1/2 cts.; January, 51 1/2 cts., May, 52c.

TALK about rents and taxes in this country! A florist or hayward's Heath, near London, Eng., pays 207 annually as rent and taxes for 180 rods of land and pays for every improvement out of his own pocket.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER.

There has been a steady and unchanged market all week, with the best grades very firm at current prices. While 18 1/2 cts. are the quotations for good to choice dairy, an extra fine lot of fresh made, fine flavored goods would bring 21c quick. Below the quotations for good butter there is no market. Nobody wants poor flavored, streaky stock, and it is always at a disadvantage in the market. Creamery holds very steady at a range of 23 1/2 to 24c per lb., according to quality and condition. At Chicago, while the market is easy, trading reaches very fair proportions, with a good demand for sweet dairies. Stocks are not large, though in some quarters there were reports of slight accumulations. Quotations were as follows:

Fancy separator goods, 27 1/2 cts.; fine, 24c; fair to good, 23 1/2 cts.; fancy dairies, 23 1/2 cts.; medium to good, 19 1/2 cts.; roll butter, 15 1/2 cts.; packing stock, fresh, 10 1/2 cts.; old, 6 1/2 cts. The New York market has ruled quiet but steady this week, the rates of a week ago being maintained on all grades. Eight creamery has sold promptly at 39c, and in exceptional cases a shade more; other fancy Western creamery occasionally reached 38c during the week, but was at the close, and 28c is about all that can be depended upon. A good many of the late arrivals show more or less frosty flavor, and hence had to be shaded a fraction. Very little western dairy is being received. Quotations in that market yesterday were as follows:

	Butter.
Creamery, State, best	26 1/2
Creamery, State, extra	25 1/2
Creamery, State, good	24 1/2
Creamery, State, fair	23 1/2
Creamery, State, poor	22 1/2
Creamery, State, very poor	21 1/2
Creamery, State, rejected	20 1/2
Creamery, State, extra	25 1/2
Creamery, State, good	24 1/2
Creamery, State, fair	23 1/2
Creamery, State, poor	22 1/2
Creamery, State, very poor	21 1/2
Creamery, State, rejected	20 1/2
Creamery, State, extra	25 1/2
Creamery, State, good	24 1/2
Creamery, State, fair	23 1/2
Creamery, State, poor	22 1/2
Creamery, State, very poor	21 1/2
Creamery, State, rejected	20 1/2

	Butter.
Creamery, State, best	26 1/2
Creamery, State, extra	25 1/2
Creamery, State, good	24 1/2
Creamery, State, fair	23 1/2
Creamery, State, poor	22 1/2
Creamery, State, very poor	21 1/2
Creamery, State, rejected	20 1/2
Creamery, State, extra	25 1/2
Creamery, State, good	24 1/2
Creamery, State, fair	23 1/2
Creamery, State, poor	22 1/2
Creamery, State, very poor	21 1/2
Creamery, State, rejected	20 1/2
Creamery, State, extra	25 1/2
Creamery, State, good	24 1/2
Creamery, State, fair	23 1/2
Creamery, State, poor	22 1/2
Creamery, State, very poor	21 1/2
Creamery, State, rejected	20 1/2

CHEESE.

So far as we can see it is an unchanged market for cheese, with the tendency toward a higher range of valuation on all grades of cheese. In this market 10 1/2 cts. still represents the range of values on full cream State, with no indications of a change at present. At Chicago dealers report both a good local and shipping demand and prices were fairly held. Quotations were as follows: Strictly choice full cream twins, 9 1/2 cts.; do cheddars, 9 1/2 cts.; do Young Americas, 10 1/2 cts.; full cream goods, though slightly less desirable, sell at a fractional discount from above; pound skims, 7 1/2 cts.; hard skims, 8 1/2 cts.; brick cheese, 10 1/2 cts. The New York market, after opening weak has firmed up, and accumulations of stock have been pretty well cleared off, the outlook is more promising. Shipments during the week were quite heavy, although the Liverpool market was reported dull and unchanged. It is probable that shippers bought early in the week, and managed to secure stocks on more favorable terms than they could have done later. The interior markets were generally unchanged, but the belief is expressed that an improvement is likely to take place the coming week. Quotations in that market yesterday were as follows:

	Butter.
State factory, fancy, full cream, full	9 1/2
State factory, choice, full cream, full	9 1/2
State factory, good, full cream, full	8 1/2
State factory, fair, full cream, full	8 1/2
State factory, ordinary, full cream, full	7 1/2
State factory, skims, full cream, full	7 1/2
State factory, skims, full cream, small	6 1/2
State factory, light skims, choice	6 1/2
State factory, skims, fine	6 1/2
State factory, skims, medium	5 1/2
State factory, full skims	5 1/2
Ohio flats, fine, full cream	6 1/2
Ohio flats, extra, full cream	6 1/2
Ohio flats, good, full cream	6 1/2
Ohio flats, fair, full cream	6 1/2
Ohio flats, ordinary, full cream	6 1/2
Ohio flats, skims, full cream	6 1/2
Ohio flats, skims, fine	6 1/2
Ohio flats, skims, medium	6 1/2
Ohio flats, full skims	6 1/2
Ohio flats, light skims, choice	6 1/2
Ohio flats, skims, fine	6 1/2
Ohio flats, skims, medium	6 1/2
Ohio flats, full skims	6 1/2

THE HESSIAN FLY.

It is Present in Wheat Fields of this State in Large Numbers.

CASS COUNTY.

From M. J. Gard, of Volinia:

In answer to your request for information in regard to the Hessian fly, I would say that there are but few fields, if any, that are not more or less infested with them, but they are not so late in the season there seems to be but little damage done. Some places show but serious injury. But it is impossible to tell how much injury has been done. There are large yellow spots in many fields. On close examination I find part of the plant sound, and if the rest does not renew the attack in the spring, and the spring should be favorable for the wheat, possibly the crop may prove good. But the reverse is likely to be the case.

From Wm. Van Ness, of Edwardsburg, Cass Co.:

I wish to inform you about fly in wheat in this part of Cass Co. I believe every field of wheat in this section has more or less fly in it. They are doing great damage on sandy land.

HILLSDALE COUNTY.

From E. L. Belden, Somerset:

"I see you have no report from Hillsdale County regarding the condition of wheat. On summer fallow, where the wheat covered the ground four weeks ago, the leaves have turned yellow, and look thin now, with loss of green in large numbers. Stalks in which there are no insects turn yellow just the same, more so on sandy soil. There is a very poor outlook for wheat all over the county as far as I have heard or seen."

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY.

From Dawey & Stewart, well known millers, Owosso:

The warm weather of the first part of November set the fly at work, and now the yellow leaves in wheat are quite numerous, and the insects present in the roots in large numbers.

CLINTON COUNTY.

From R. B. Caruso, of St. Johns:

"I see by the inquiry in the FARMER there is considerable feeling in regard to insects in wheat. Most every place has more or less in through this part of the country. On examination some places are materially injured but it is hard telling the extent of the injury at present. The present outlook in my opinion, is that the injury is about 10 per cent. Some people are laying this on the McKinley bill."

IONIA COUNTY.

From George L. Suraban, of Palo:

In answer to your question in regard to the condition of the wheat on the ground as asked for in the FARMER of Nov. 22nd, would say that the wheat through here looks more or less yellow, mostly on sandy soil. Much of it looks as though there had been a severe drought. On examination my own 1/2 find plenty of insects in the root.

TUSCULOA COUNTY.

Mr. N. D. Paepels, of Dayton, writes as follows:

"I have been examining several fields of winter wheat in this township the last two weeks and find that it is badly damaged by the fly. The little insect can be found at the root of the wheat plant inside of the leaf. The fields looked splendid until the first of October, then they turned yellow, and looked as if the fire had run over them. These fields were sown the first week in September. The outlook is very promising."

THE UNIVERSITY TROUBLES.

The following resolutions were adopted at a recent meeting of the Paw Paw Grange:

WHEREAS The recent troubles at the University of Michigan have again brought to the attention of the Grange the "law-abiding"ness" on the part of some of the students which prevails many of the higher institutions of learning; and

WHEREAS We, as a State are supporting, in a great measure at least, two of those institutions by direct taxation, and believing that we, as law-abiding citizens and tax payers, have some rights which are entitled to consideration, therefore,

Resolved, That we as a Grange desire to enter our protest against any management or system which tacitly at least, winks at the common practice of "hazing" and kindred proceedings, and recommend that our State Grange be requested to take such action as in its coming meeting as the subject demands, which will tend to prevent or greatly diminish the recurrence of such acts; and we further recommend that if the present laws of the State and the rules and regulations of the management of such institutions are not sufficient to suppress such outbreaks, that others be enacted or present ones amended to the effect of making "hazing" and like offenses a criminal matter, and punishable by imprisonment.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished our representative to the State Grange, with instructions to use his best efforts to have them properly presented to that body, and also to the MICHIGAN FARMER for publication.

C. W. YOUNG, MRS. N. WILSON.

The belief that something must be done by the State to suppress the disorders which discipline is making so common at the State University, is becoming wide spread.

It appears that twenty-five hundred young men congregated together in a small city are entirely too strong to enable the authorities to enforce order, especially where two-thirds of the business of the place depends upon these young men. Even if the citizens of Ann Arbor are anxious to maintain good order, each individual naturally seeks to evade placing himself in antagonism to the students, fearing the results to his business. Hence the Mayor of the city, who is honestly attempting to maintain an orderly and well governed city, finds himself assailed by the students in a body, and also by those citizens who are engaged in any business supported more or less by the students.

The death of a student, said to be entirely blameless, in the fight between students and a military company, shows that the danger line has not only been reached but passed, and that such deplorable results will not be uncommon if the strong arm of the law does not compel both students and citizens to obey the laws in force for the government of the city and respect the rights of each other.

Cannot the faculty of the University, instead of arraying themselves on the side of the students under any and all circumstances, join with the law-abiding citizens of the place in helping maintain good order, and thus prevent a recurrence of such disorders as have embittered these classes against each other? It is not by heated appeals to prejudice, or attacks on public officials, that students can be brought to see the necessity of good order, but by educating them to respect the rights of others and a deportment which will not excite antagonism when they come into contact with the outside world.

FOR MICHIGAN BREEDERS.

A Call for the Organization of an Association of Breeders of Improved Live Stock.

The undersigned invite all breeders of improved live stock in the State, to meet in the Senate Chamber at Lansing, on the evening of December 17, for the organization of an "Association of Breeders of Improved Live Stock."

John T. Rich, John Lester, John McBride, William Ball, J. W. Hildner, Isaac Marston, W. E. Boyden, John McKay, C. T. Wickes, H. H. Hinds, R. G. Hart, W. J. G. Dean, Edwin Phelps, Eugene Pfendel, W. K. Sexton, M. K. Turner, T. J. F. H. Schuman, Chas. F. Moore, Homer A. Fillet, R. B. Caruso, A. J. Butterfield, N. A. Clapp, Samuel Johnson, L. W. Barnes, Robert Gibbons, C. E. Lockwood, B. J. Gibbons.

Holstein-Friesian Meeting.

Teeth annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association to be held in the House Chamber, Lansing, December 17 and 18, 1890, at two P. M. local time. All breeders and their friends are earnestly requested to be present at this meeting. A joint meeting of all the Breeders' Associations of the State on evening of December 17, to arrange for an exhibition at the World's Fair. I hope the Holstein-Friesian breeders will turn out in full to this meeting; let us show a full hand this year. Reduced rates on railroads and at hotels.

C. L. SEELY, Sec'y.

State Bee-Keepers' Association.

We are in receipt of the following circular letter and programme relative to the Bee-Keepers' State Convention to be held in this city:

FREMONT, Mich., November 15, 1890.

Will you please consider this a special invitation to be present at our coming State Bee-Keepers' Convention, to be held in Detroit, January 1st and 2nd, 1891. There will be reduced rates on the railroads, and the large hall; and reduced rates have been secured at the Normandy Hotel. This is a first-class house, centrally located, and will make grand headquarters for us, with place of meeting under one roof. A very interesting programme is being prepared, and such prominent bee-keepers as E. R. & A. L. Thomas, R. L. Taylor, T. F. Bingham, H. Jones, R. F. Holtermann, Dr. A. B. Mason, Thomas G. Newman and others are expected to be present. Among the other attractions will be the Question Box; so come prepared to ask and answer questions, and if you have some samples of honey, gathered from some particular source, please bring them also, anything of special merit in the line of bee-keeping appliances. This is going to be the most interesting meeting held in the State since the International Convention in Detroit, and some of the best bees and queens will be shown, and help us make it so, and enjoy the same. Yours very truly,

GEO. E. HILTON, Ass't Sec'y.

How to Choose a College.

Friendly advice to Young Men on this subject will be contributed to the forthcoming volume of *The Youth's Companion* by President Seth Low, of Columbia, Ex-President Andrew D. White, of Cornell, President Merrill E. Gates, of Amherst, and Prof. Goldwin Smith.

Dec. 1914

TO OUR

There he lies in
Peeping in at his
Opening wide his
Puffs of wonder at
Through the tender
Yet he relays a
And in garments
He will take his

Softest lawn, and
Flutters round his
Drapes his white dog
Not a fly might do
Do a willful frolic
Heavily about his
Not a whisper—
Let the house be

He is up! Our
Get his rattie—
Puffs of wonder at
Aunt and uncle,
Let him feed, our
Do the richest
Let him not take
All his wants are

When "our baby"
Realize it if you
He will pay us our
Get the daily care
"May be not" a
Whispers rude
Kiss our darling
Let us hope, and
—Mrs. M. A. K.

IN PUBLIC

"What class of
was the query of
Star reporter to Ch
black at the Gibso
guess drummers,
come in after make
they would get cle
up, and hand me a
the change. I tell
too good for a drum
a daily sale. Some
got the means to
commercial travel
every time. And t
customers of gentl
Governor Forsake
a good shine, pays
satisfied. Sometime
come in who object
thinks a nickel enou
and argue the case
takes nearly a minu
to get around some
"Sometimes men
cluded in the boar
paying for it. I ha
in here, walk up to
their feet, get out a
black-box, and the
their own shoes. W
ing paralyzed at the
who, I see, on the ch
their shoes; that I
way. I had a follow
and when I saw
jag my brushes rou
told him to put it d
declared he would
him to goaled and
ing out for my own
he changed his min
are "put" we ch
wear "party nice
towels are used her
or four hundred.
to change them after
"Why, I've seen n
walk up and down
clean towel and the
perspiration and di
They will wipe an
towel, and then w
just see, how me
course that towel h
No, they don't th
the dirt off; they
how much dirt t
on the towel. They
flow many men c
are guests at the
to get a towel. W
here often. Rogue
These bum politici
the worst. Got a gal
they? We stand e
and then run 'em
come in here who
done nearly every d
the hair brushes an
with rings, just hoo
carry them away. W
who, I see, in her
the wash-drip if w
"There are fellows
soap until they com
sometimes we don't
gone. Then a good
half wash. They w
on their hands and
off on the towel. A
the other day, set
opened it, took out
and proceeded to c
said, "I told him
he could. Well,
and finished the sh
off, too; and then
him off nicely all o
the same as though
shoes, and then he
fellow, wasn't he? R
the towels fly when
the hotel is crowded
night, when they c
races of dusty and
to foot.

"Then we have to b
towels. But they r
pay. I'll bet this i
wash-room in tow
wash here in a day
town. It's right he
busiest streets, in
town, and no trouble
there is hot and co
can get a good shi
utes that we can g
men. A good wash
There, see that fell
off; never wash; th
up, but down she
Charley and his part
day long, taking do
towels, rubbing off
wash-stands, taking
water, emptying th
ing the wash-room
ing place in town." T
the wash-rooms of
hotels of the city
conditions existing
of complaints.

Little Daisy Parks
to her country unc
what a lovely pla
splendid wide flow
flowers.

"No child, that
weed."

"But just see tho
yellow oranges lyi
"No, dear, those
"Well, then, look
lovely ripe cherrie
"Those are notin
Daisy (with tears
Mamma, you look
everything. Next
visiting Uncle Geo
Grovers.

TO OUR BABY.

There he lies in royal state
In the cradle of his state,
Opening his little eyes,
Full of wonder and surprise;
Though the tenderest, sweetest thing,
Yet he reigns a very king.
Chad in garments of the best,
He will take his royal rest!

Softest lawn, and richest lace
Flutters round his dimpled face,
Drapes his white and baby arm—
Not a fly may do him harm.
Not a willow foot must tread
Heavily on his bed;
Not a whisper—scarce a breath—
Let the house be still at death.

He is up! Our embryo king!
Get his rattle—get his ring!
Do his bidding, father, mother,
Aunt and uncle, sister, brother,
Let him feed, our youthful hero!
On the richest, sweetest nectar
Let him not a moment wait,
All his wants anticipate.

When "our baby" grows a man—
Realize it if you can—
He will pay you more than double
For our daily care and trouble;
"May be not" a voice unkind
Whispers rudely, Never mind!
Kiss our darling in his nest—
Let us hope, and for the best.

—Mrs. M. A. Kidder, in N. Y. Weekly.

IN PUBLIC WASH-ROOMS.

"What class of men pay you best?" was the query of a Cincinnati Times-Star reporter to Charley, the fat foot-black at the Gibson House. "Well, I guess drummers. I have had drummers come in after making a good sale, and they would get cleaned up and shined up, and hand me a quarter and refuse the change. I tell you there's nothing so good for a drummer when he's made a dandy sale. Some men the more they get the meaner they get, but not your commercial traveler. He's a dandy every time. And then I have regular customers of gentlemen about town. Governor Foraker comes in. He wants a good shine, pays for it, and goes away satisfied. Sometimes we have a man come in who objects to paying ten cents, thinks a nickel worth, and will stand and argue the case with you. Why, it takes nearly a dime's worth of blacking to get around some men's feet.

"Sometimes men think this is included in the board, and insist on not paying for it. I have had men come in here, walk up to the stand, cock up their feet, get out a brush, open the blacking-box, and proceed to shine their own shoes. When I get over being paralyzed at such a sight, I tell them to get up on the chair and I'll blacken their shoes; that I make my living that way. I had a fellow do that on one day, and when I saw he was about ruining my brushes rubbing the mud off, I told him to put it down, and he did, and declared he would report me. I told him to go and report me. I was looking out for my own property. I guess he changed his mind. Cincinnati men are 'purty' well shod as a rule. They wear 'purty' nice shoes. How many towels are used here in a day? Three or four hundred. Sometimes we have to change them after once using.

"Why, I've seen men come in here, walk up and down till they saw a good, clean towel and then stand and wipe the perspiration and dirt off their faces. They will wipe and then look at the towel, and then wipe again, and look, and then see how much dirt comes off. Of course that towel has to come down. No, they don't think of washing the dirt off; they want to see how much dirt they can get off on the towel. They take a dry wash. How many men come in here to wash are guests at the hotel? Not half of 'em. Why, we're put men out of here often. Regular loafers, you know. These bum politicians about town are the worst. Got a gall? Well, haven't they? We stand 'em as long as we can and then run 'em out. Why, fellows come in here who carry off soap. That's done nearly every day. Before we had the hair brushes and combs fastened with rings, just hooked on, they used to carry them away. Why, there are fellows who come in here who would carry off the wash-stand if it wasn't fastened.

"There are fellows who never see any soap until they come in here, and then sometimes we don't see it when they're gone. Then a good many men don't half wash. They will just wet the dirt on their hands and face, and then rub it off on the towel. A man came in here the other day, set down his shawl, opened his coat, and took out a brush and proceeded to shine 'em up himself. I told him I could do it better than he could. Well, he 'reckoned not,' and finished the job—made a good one of it, too; and then he had me brush him off nicely all over, and paid me the same as though I had blacked his shoes, and then he walked away. Funny fellow, wasn't he? But you ought to see the towels fly when the races are looking at night, when they come back from the races all dusty and begrimed from head to foot.

"Then we have to hustle up the clean towels. But they're good fellows to pay. I'll bet this is the most popular wash-room in town. Bet more men wash here in a day than at any place in town. It's right here on one of the busiest streets. In the center of the town, and no trouble to drop in. There's hot and cold water, and in five minutes they can go out again like new men. A good wash braces a man up. There, see that fellow. Wipe the dirt off; never wash; that towel was just put up, but down she comes," and so Charley and his partner kept going all day long, taking down and hanging up towels, rubbing off the soap, and the water, emptying the bowls and keeping the wash-room the "sickest-looking place in town." The reporter visited the wash-rooms of all the other leading hotels of the city and found the same conditions existing and the same order of complaints.

NAMES.

Little Daisy Parks (on her first visit to her country uncle)—Oh, mamma, what a lovely place! Look at that splendid wide field full of beautiful flowers.

"No, child, that is common white wood."

"But just see the piles of great, big, yellow-orange lying in the grass."

"No, dear, those are pumpkins."

"Well, then, look at the trees full of lovely red cherries."

"Those are nothing but red leaves, my pet."

Daisy (with tears in her eyes)—Mamma, you look at the mean side of every thing. Next thing, you'll be saying Uncle George is not Uncle George at all; but some horrid old tramp—Puck.

THE BELLES OF ROME.

It Required an Army of Slaves to Make Them Modern Beauties.

A writer in the *Jeune-Miller Magazine* describes as follows the morning toilet of a Roman lady: According to testimony, which is scarcely to be disputed, the sun could never have shone upon a less lovely object than a Roman lady in the days of the Caesars, when she opened her eyes in the morning, for before she opened her eyes a great deal had to be done. When she retired to rest her face had been covered with a plaster composed of bread and milk, which had dried during the night hours, and, consequently, presented in the morning an appearance of cracked chalk. The purpose of the ash milk was not only to preserve the delicacy of the skin, but to renovate the lungs, and so strong was that belief in the efficacy of the specific that some energetic ladies bathed themselves in it seventy times in the course of a single day. Ino, says Poppa, the favorite wife of Nero, never set out on a journey without taking in her train whole herds of asses, that she might bathe whenever she pleased to do so.

The plaster of paris but having weakened in the morning in a cracked condition, it was the office of a host of female slaves to mature it into perfect beauty. To clear the field for further operations the first of these gently washed away with lukewarm milk the already crumbling mask, and left a smooth face to be covered by more delicate artists. The slave whose vocation it was to paint the cheeks delicately laid on the red and white, having moistened the pigment with her own saliva. The apparent offensiveness of this operation was diminished by a certain number of scented lozenges, which if the slave neglected to take she suffered corporal punishment.

A precious article was the paint with which the Roman domina was beautified; it was well worthy the case of ivory and rock crystal in which it was preserved. The principal ingredient in the red paint was a moss, known by the name of a fucus, which is still to be found on the Mediterranean coast. The cheeks having been perfected the eyelashes and eyebrows came in for their share of attention, and a third slave dyed them with a black mixture, which, though called fuligo, was no common soot, but composed of choice materials. These blackened eyebrows and eyelashes are absolutely indispensable if the domina aspires in the slightest degree to the character of a beauty.

The curatrix of the eyebrows was followed by the tooth-brusher, who not only performed the office which this title implies, but handed to her mistress some rich morsel from the table of Chios, a specific chewed every morning to preserve the teeth from decay. Even if the teeth were not already in the head of the lady, but had to be inserted by the dexterous slave, the mastich was still chewed to keep up appearance.

All this work done, not the domina beautiful? Yet the most important operations had still to be performed: the hair had still been unconsidered. And he it observed, that although blackness was essential to the eyebrow of the Roman belle, it was otherwise with her hair, which was to be decidedly golden. A whole division of female slaves was devoted to its decoration. The chief of them rubbed it over and over again with a golden ointment, till the head computed with the brightness of the rising sun.

The polish thus laid on, two handy craftsmen moved to simultaneous activity. One, armed with curling-irons, produced an infinity of rings and ringlets; another squirted through her teeth a variety of essences upon the lovely head. Lastly came a skillful negress, who achieved a more important result, and, twisting the black hair into a large round knot, secured it with a pin eight inches long, carved with the most exquisite art. To these several servants *Herr Asmus*, the German antiquarian, who has greatly aided us in bringing so many details within the compass of a small cabinet picture, gives the prettiest names in the world. The asses' milk he calls *Scapion*, the painter of the cheeks is *Phiale*, the eyebrows are dyed by *Stimmi*, the golden ointment is rubbed by *Nape*, Calanais holds the tongs, the tips of Psechae are the living fountains whence proceed the essences, and the handy negress is *Cypassis*.

Of stays—those modern implements of self-torture—the domina knows nothing. Nor would she have put them on if they had been perfectly familiar to her, for she does not believe in the beauty of a slender waist. Over a short "tunic" is flung the "stola," which is itself a long tunic reaching to the feet, with sleeves that cover half the upper part of the arm. When the opening in the stola has been closed with the aid of brooches, when embroidered, gray-colored shoes have been put on, when the arms are encircled by golden snakes with ruby eyes, when the ears are weighed with pearls, when the fingers are encircled with rings, and when a comb or two has been inserted in the hair, the lady is completely attired for in-doors, presenting the strongest possible contrast to the belle of the present day, and suggesting the suspicion that if the beautifiers are doomed to hard work the dressers almost enjoy a sinecure.

THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

It Does Not Make Woman's Life Easier Nor Her Labor Lighter.

Whenever a woman enters the political arena she sacrifices the charm of womanhood, and, consequently, the meaning of motherhood, love, or home. Women as a mass do not pine for the ballot, and were it left to the ladies of Wyoming to decide woman suffrage would be lost by a large majority. While its influence is not degrading to the lords of creation,

yet we can not learn that they are particularly purified by meeting mother, wife and sister at the polls; and there are but few men, while they might not dare to openly express it, but privately feel a disgust at the thought of those they have always held up as emblems of purity becoming contaminated with politics.

Woman, as an official candidate, will pander to the low and degrading to secure votes just as men do! Is this elevating or purifying? The condition of woman is no better, nor is life made easier, or labor lighter, where she has a right to vote. The woman who performs her natural labors, be they in the home or outside as a toiler—if she at the same time keeps herself informed in all that interests her as a duty socially and politically, must accomplish more than the strong man, and by harder work. Man has accorded to woman equal rights superior to those of the ballot; she may walk side by side with him in the battle of life; she may even outstrip him, as there is no avenue not now open to the woman who wishes to enter the professional arena against her male competitors.

The true woman who would make the most of her every God-given attribute asks not for the ballot, but for love and home, where the caress of husband and the sweetest of babies, where home is heaven, and where the weary husband may find rest and aching hearts sympathy.

WAYS OF CROCODILES.

Some of the Saurian's Habits are Excitingly Interesting.

As Artemus Ward says: "The crocodile is not handsome, but he has very open countenance," and some of the habits of this animal, as lately described by M. Voeltzkow, in *Nature*, are exceedingly interesting. Traveling in Wituland he obtained, in January last, seventy-nine new-laid eggs of the animal, from a nest which was five or six paces from the bank of the Wagopona, a tributary of the Ool in East Africa. For a space of some eight days, he kept a record of the cleared plants in a circle, apparently by the crocodile having wheeled around several times. A few branches had been laid here and there, but there was no nest-building proper. The nest (so-called) lay open to the sun, with the exception of a couple of bushes at one part. Four pits dug in the hard, dry ground, about two feet obliquely down, held the eggs, about eighty-five or ninety in number, including those broken in digging out. The natives told the traveler that the crocodile, having selected and prepared a spot, makes a pit in that day, and lays about twenty or twenty-five eggs in it, which it covers with soil. Next day it makes a second pit, and so on. From the commencement it remains in the nest, and it sleeps there till the hatching of the young, which happens in about two months, when the heavy rain period sets in. The egg-laying occurs only once in the year, about the end of January or beginning of February. M. Voeltzkow described the crocodile on its eggs, and saw it drop into the water; but from the look he got of it it seemed to be the *Crocodilus vulgaris*, so common in East Africa.—*Demoest's Magazine*.

Sleep in a Life-Preserver.

An amusing instance illustrates the extreme of carelessness which some persons exhibit in their eagerness to avoid the danger of drowning while on steamboat trips. A young woman who was a passenger with some friends on one of the steamers leaving Boston for a Maine city was asked in the morning whether she had a comfortable night, and she replied that her sleep was disturbed because she had not got used to the life-preserver, which prevented her getting into an easy position. It turned out that she had fastened one of these bulky contrivances round her body on retiring for the night, and, imprisoned in its folds, she had become black and blue from the pressure of its hard canvas covering upon her. This example of extreme precaution in the use of life-preservers is a striking commentary on the need of ampler directions for their application.

Justice and Ex-Clown.

Dan Rice, the old-time clown, is passing his summer in New York, and looks as young and fresh as a boy from school. He lectures some nowadays, and knows how to give an interesting talk, says the *New York World*. Once he met a venerable person who laughed at his jokes and grimaces nearly fifty years ago, and who recalls his grand old educated horse Excelsior, over which Dan himself has shed many a tear. One day a United States justice shook hands with him on the rear of a Broadway car. "Uncle Dan," said the justice, "you don't know me, and this is the first time I have ever spoken to you, but when I was a boy I crawled under your tent to see you, got caught by a canvasman, and had powdered resin sprinkled all over my hair." The justice and the ex-clown had a great laugh over the incident.

A very delicate compliment was lately bestowed by a dog-lover upon the intelligence of his Skye terrier. The owner of the dog was sitting in his office, apparently alone, when an acquaintance entered. "Glad to find you alone," said the visitor, "because I have a confidential communication to make to you, which no one else must hear." "Hold on a minute," said the other, chucking him; and then he called out: "Here, Spot!"

A small terrier crawled out from under the table, wagging his tail. "Go out, Spot," said his master. The dog went out. "Now, then," said the owner, "you may go on with your confidential communication. We are alone."

Trees 650 Feet Tall.

Prof. Fred G. Plummer, the civil engineer of Tacoma, says: "I have been all over this country and have the best collection of the flora to be found anywhere. What do you think of these trees 650 feet tall? They are to be found that high in the unsurveyed mountains near the foot of Mount Tacoma, and what is more I have seen them and made an instrumental measurement of a number of them that result. There are lots of trees near the base of Mount Tacoma whose foliage is so far above the ground that it is impossible to tell to what family they belong except by the bark. Very few people know or dream of the immensity of the forest growth. I wish that some of our large trees could be sent to the world's fair at Chicago. We would send a flag pole, for instance, 300 or 400 feet long."—*Olympia Tribune*.

ADVERTISING PAYS.

The wise in the business world have for many years availed themselves of the science of advertising, says the *Washington Star*. One of the most ancient modes of attracting public patronage was by means of public criers long before the age of printing. The medieval criers used to carry a horn with which to fix the attention of the people when about to make a proclamation or publication. They formed a well-organized body in France as early as the twelfth century. Under a charter from Louis VII. they were entitled to the penny for every time they blew their horns, and could force themselves upon tavern-keepers to cry their wares under a general statute. They at a very early period formed themselves into a corporation, and in 1258 obtained from Philip Augustus favorable statutes of the most tyrannical kind.

England and the public criers appear to have been a National institution at an early period. They cried all kinds of goods, and were sworn to tell "truly and well to the best of their ability and power." After awhile the bell-man or town crier was appointed for the benefit of the community at large. In most of the country towns of Great Britain, and even in London, there are still bell-men and parish criers, though their duties are now more than shrunken. The provincial criers' duties are of the most varied description, and relate to objects lost or found, sales by public auction or private contract, weddings, christenings or funerals.

But the bell-man as a means of advertising has seen his last days. Nearly three-quarters of a century ago in England wagons were driven through the streets surrounded by revolving funnels, on which were painted flaming advertisements of coming events, and men on horseback rode up and down the principal thoroughfares with great billboards strapped on either side of them to attract public attention.

The first regular newspaper, *The Certain News of This Present Week*, published in London in 1622, contained no advertisements; but in 1683 advertisements were introduced in the form of the present form in the *Mercurius Politicus*. Books were the earliest advertised. The great plague in London brought forth the first medical advertisements. In 1700 Addison, reviewing the advertisements of his time, speaks of their "cuts and figures." The *London Times* was established in 1788, but did little to reduce advertising to a system, but demonstrated its value and importance. The first American daily journal, the *Independent Gazetteer*, of New York, 1787, in its second year contained thirty-four advertisements. From that time on the growth of American advertising developed the fact that extensive advertising was a legitimate necessity to trade. The other great metropolitan papers founded since 1833 have greatly popularized advertising.

Two months ago, the *American Daily* special features adopted about this time was "business notices" and "special notices," commanding high prices.

The demand for systematic advertising became so great that about 1838 the first "advertising agency" in America was established. The business has grown so that now for a single firm to advertise to the amount of \$200,000 a year excites little surprise. But these agencies are not alone for good modern business who change their advertisements almost daily. They employ an advertising expert as one of the personnel of their establishments, whose only duty it is to prepare advertisements for the newspapers. Besides the advertising agencies there are now engraving companies devoted entirely to furnishing letters, cards, and advertisements. "Printer's ink," used as synonymous with advertising, has become recognized as an essential to success in the commercial world. An advertising expert ranks as an artist and commands a corresponding salary. It is not merely in the enumeration of wares and goods that he excels, but in the "fine line drawing" of seasonable hints and attractive suggestions.

A RUSSIAN ROMANCE.

A Widower Refuses to Part with the Body of His Dead Wife.

A romantic story, strange if true, is published, says *Gilgigant*, of a wealthy Russian gentleman living in his own house on the banks of the Seine, who, for the last ten years, has kept in a box in a private room the embalmed body of his young wife. She was murdered a few days after marriage, and her sorrowing husband obtained the czar's pardon to bury her body away with him. The discovery was made by the prying propensities of the cook left in charge of the house during the temporary absence of her master. There is a curious side to the story, which, if true, will need explanation. How was it that a police commissary, being informed of the discovery of a corpse in the house of a rich refugee, should have left it there and simply written to the owner of the house for information? Those gentlemen do not generally hesitate about making even forcible entries into houses in which they even suspect there is something they ought to know, so or take possession of. The law of France forbids absolutely the keeping of a dead body in any place but a cemetery. The Russian gentleman hopes to obtain special permission from high quarters to retain the corpse of his beloved wife. If not he threatens to leave the country rather than part with it.

Color of Natural Wool.

There are certain fallacies abroad concerning the proper color of natural wool, and of natural silk, too, for that matter, so that a furnisher is very often compelled to keep his "natural" wool underwear of a decided gray color, and his "natural" silk duster of a rich salmon pink, which he, furthermore, is expected to verify as being the natural color of the undyed thread, says the *Clothier*. Now, many a long wool's soak in the dyo-tub do both silk and wool undergo to acquire the "natural" color demanded by the public, and the customer is now so used to the deception which his persistently false notion compels the manufacturer to practice, that he would not believe the real, undyed fabric to be genuine if he saw it.

Learning by Ear.

Pupils who learn "by ear," without thought as to the meaning of things, contrive to afford a good deal of amusement to their teachers. Recently a teacher in the grammar school asked one of her boys: "What is the meaning of 'topaz'?" "A topaz," said the boy, "is where the mules walk when they're drawing a canal-boat."

Buffalo Herds a Half Century Ago.

I think I can truly say that I saw in that region in one day more buffaloes than I have seen of cattle in all my life. I have seen the plain black with them for several days' journey as far as the eye could reach. They seemed to be coming northward continually from the distant plains to the Platte to get water, and would plunge in and swim across by thousands—so numerous were they that they changed not only the color of the water, but its taste, until it was unfit to drink; but we had to use it. One night when we were camped on the South Fork of the Platte, they came in such droves that we had to sit up and fire guns and make what fires we could to keep them from running over us and trampling us into the dust. We could hear them thundering all night long; the ground fairly trembled with vast approaching bands; and if they had not been diverted, wagons, animals and emigrants would have been trodden under their feet.—Gen. John Bidwell, in *Century*.

The well-known millionaire, ex-Congressman George West, of Ballston, N. Y., says he solves many of his most perplexing business problems while in bed. In the early morning hours. Commenting on the fact, he remarked that some one once told him that the late Commodore Vanderbilt had said: "Young men talk about getting up early in the morning to go to work. While they are puzzling themselves at their desks over business propositions I lie abed, think them over, and find the solution before I go to the office." This confirms the conclusion of many others, that one's thoughts are clearer while he is in a recumbent position than at any other time.

This may arise from the fact that in the early morning the mind is rested, and one is usually free at that time from intrusion. Thus concentrated effort is facilitated.

Duties of Parents to Children.

One of the most important duties of a parent in bringing up a child is to prevent the child from doing itself harm. The child does not know, for instance, that unlimited sweets and sour injure the digestion and impair the teeth; the mother does know it, and it is her duty to have the child's supply of sweets and sour limited. The child does not know that the opportunity of getting knowledge at school, if neglected, is not likely to return, nor that its future happiness and success depend very much upon its improving the opportunities which its school now affords. The parents do know these things, and it is their duty to persuade, urge and, if necessary, to compel the child to study.—N. Y. Ledger.

Smoking and Cancers.

Mouth cancers and cigar-smoking have been closely associated in the public mind since General Grant's death, but a prominent Cincinnati physician, in a recent conversation upon the subject, said: "The only cases of cancer of the tongue that I ever saw were of persons who never smoked. The majority of them were women and the half-dozen men who were afflicted were not confirmed smokers at all. I don't believe that smoking even in the most indirect way causes cancer of the tongue. In general cancer of the tongue is believed to be due to excessive smoking, but few physicians share that view."

Queer Facts About Goldfish.

Goldfish that swim in globes of water in our parlors are very sensible to changes in the weather, and an observant person may learn to rely on them to foretell the coming of a storm. At such times the fish are restless. They dart about from place to place, and never remain long in one spot, and, pleasant weather. They may be taught, when kept in a large tank, to approach their attendant by ringing a bell. Another of their peculiarities is that they may be frozen in a lump of ice in December and be thawed out alive in April. Although goldfish are now reared and kept as pets all over this country, they were first brought here from China only thirty years ago.—N. Y. Sun.

VARIETIES.

NO NEED OF BRADSHAW.—Beside Hotel Proprietor—I see you have given our finest suite of rooms to a man named Binkins. Are you sure he can pay the rates?

Clerk—Yes, he's immensely rich. Proprietor—How do you know?

Clerk—He is old and gray, and his wife is young and pretty.

TEACHER (in Chinese mission)—I wonder how many of you know the meaning of "mercy"? (A hands went up.) Very good. Now you, Chang, may give us an illustration of its meaning.

Chang—Melian left five Chinese boys to be taught. One plate fell from his table; him blacked in thousand different places. Melian lady said: "Oh, mercy!"

Mrs. HAYSEED—Mercy! Mrs. JEST at quack as that clerk-girl got my money, she began yelling "Och!" like mad—and half a dozen little boys came rushing up to see it.

MABEL wanted more apple pie. "Oh, ah," said the mother, "no more will make you ill." "Well," said Mabel, passing her plate, "give me another piece and send for the doctor."

"Mamma," said Floella, "I don't think the people who make dolls are very pious 'cause my dolls can't any of them kneel down. I have to put them right flat on their stomachs to make them say their prayers."

Booby had been sent to dry a towel before the fire. "Is it done, mamma, when it's brown?" and just about that time mamma smelled the scorching linen and thought it was.

This story is told of a fellow who had been painting the town red and who happened to lean up against a house that had been painted very red that day also. The poor, tired, limber fellow had just wallowed all along that wall for all he was worth before he discovered that it was the same color as himself. "Now, Josh looks there! Josh looks (he) there at them there colors. Bran' new (he) says, Josh ruined; Josh ruined. What the colors (he) they mean by painting a house an' then leave it standing outside that way (he) afore it gets dry (he) for people to spoil their (he) good clothes on."

It is related of Russell Sage that while attending a meeting of one of the numerous

boards of directors of which he is a member a box of cigars was brought by order of a moderately well-to-do member of the board. The box was passed to Mr. Sage, who mechanically took out a cigar. Holding it to his nose he exclaimed:

"Ah, but that has a fine flavor. What do you pay for those cigars, Mr. —?"

"Only \$10 a box, 25 cents apiece," was the reply.

"What?" cried the frugal Russell in a tone of intense disapproval, "twenty cents for a cigar! That is too steep for me. I cannot afford such an expensive luxury."

And Mr. Sage walked over to the table on which the cigar box had been placed and took a couple more of the cigars and put them in his pocket.

A VIRGINIA girl who came up to Washington City recently for a visit, tells a very funny story of her old mammy, Aunt Malindy, who accompanied her in town in the capacity of maid. It seems they went through the Congressional gallery during their stay, and every step of the way the elderly and provincial colored woman grew more and more scandalized by what she saw. Not one word was said, but by eloquent grunts and signs her disapproval was manifested, until they entered the hall of sculpture, where her feelings grew too deep for words. When they faced the Venus of Medici's naked loveliness and viewed the statue's beauty of the Apollo of Belvedere, Malindy took on an ashy hue. So thoughtfully was she polishing her silver-rimmed spectacles as they left the building, her mistress was moved to inquire whether she liked it all.

"Yes, 'em," Aunt Malindy responded cheerfully, "liked it well 'nough; 'I's powerful glad 't'ar ain't none er my color in dar'."

YOU'LL have hard work to find a Maine father who values his boy at less than his weight in gold. Allowing, therefore, for the discount made to the trade, it would seem as though quotations were running a little low when "young uns" are swapped for two-year old heifers.

Two years ago a Maine family found the wolf of want climbing in at the back window and therefore fed the varmint the eldest boy; in other words, bound the youngster out to a neighboring farmer. Circumstances improved and last summer the father approached the farmer with an appeal for his son. But no.

"Just gettin' the boy so's he pays me suthin'," said the farmer.

"His mother wants him."

"So do I."

"Wal, tell yer what I'll do," at last said the anxious parent, "I've got a handsome two-year old heifer and I'll swap over for the boy."

The farmer evidently saw an opportunity for profit for he closed the bargain.

FOR precocity, irrepressibility and too often depravity, "Young America" in these days can hardly be surpassed. Here is a story told me yesterday. A little chap not yet eight years old, whose parents live on one of the fashionable streets, went, last week, to pay a visit to his grandmother. While there, in rummaging through his grandmother's secretary, he came across a silver fifty-cent piece, and shortly afterward he was on his way down town to invest his "find." He expended the whole amount for peanuts, and upon his return, was enjoying them in the privacy of his chamber, when his grandmother put in an appearance.

"Why, Robbie," she exclaimed, taking in the situation, "where on earth did you get all those peanuts?"

"Bought 'em," was the reply.

"But where did you get the money?"

"A gentleman I met on Maumee Street gave it to me."

"Robbie, I don't believe you are telling me the truth," slowly said the old lady, looking her grandson in the eyes. "In fact, I am sure you are telling me a falsehood. A little bit more and you are a liar."

The boy looked at her with a somewhat incredulous expression.

"Now come, Robbie, tell me where you got that money?"

"Well, why don't you ask your dicker bird?" was the reply of the bad boy.—*Arden Times*.

MUSKIE DOUBT ANYTHING IN THE BIBLE.—It was the custom of an old Southern darkey to have a class of twenty or so little boys to whom he used to give Bible lessons, generally on Sunday afternoon.

It was his practice to give out on one Sunday the lesson to be prepared for the next. The old fellow was a little blind and a good bit deaf, and this fact induced the young fellows to put up a job on him. In the old boy's absence they glued two pages of the Bible together, and on the following Sunday set expectations of how their little game would work. The old tutor put on his "specs" and giving a sympathetic glance at the class opened the Bible at the passage about Noah's ark and began to read.

He spelled out the lesson to the end of the page, and Noah took with him into the ark one of every kind," and so on, "and one wife," and turning over continued, "and was 140 cubits long and fifty wide, built entirely ofypress wood and pitched inside and out."

"Foah de Lawd's sake! What a woman!" exclaimed the old darkey, glancing wonderingly over the book at the glowing class. He paused and pondered over the wonderful dimensions of Noah's wife for many minutes and then said:

"Boys, we musn't doubt anythin' the book says, but take it as the other passage fudger on, which says: 'We are fearfully and wonderfully made.'"
—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

THE horse reporter put on his hat this morning and started out for something.

"Where are you going?" inquired the city editor.

"To kill that telephone girl," was the blood-thirsty reply.

"What's the matter?"

The horse reporter gasped for breath.

"A few minutes ago," he answered hoarsely, "I rang her up and asked her for the observatory, and she said that wire was engaged; then I asked for the race track, and she said that wire was engaged; then I asked

